

DUMA'S SUPPORT PROMISED TO WOMEN'S CAUSE

Rodziako Announces Question of Equal Rights for Russian Women Will Be Settled by Constituent Assembly

Petrograd, Russia (Monday)—A vast assembly of women who gathered outside the Duma on Sunday afternoon to demand equal rights for women, M. Rodziako said the question would be settled by the constituent assembly and promised the support of the Duma on their behalf.

Yana Figner, a well-known revolutionary, spoke on behalf of women and attributed an important part of the revolution's success to the women.

Grand Duchess Elizabeth, sister of the former Tsarina, who severed her connection with the court on account of the Rasputin scandal, has telegraphed to Prince Lvoff, recognizing the Provisional Government and requesting permission to continue philanthropic work in Moscow.

On Sunday, a further military demonstration in favor of a republic took place. A reserve cavalry regiment with officers riding to the Duma with banners describing themselves as the "cavalry regiment of the Republic Guard."

Royal Lands Taken

Former Russian Owners to Remain in Charge

Petrograd, Russia (Monday)—The Grand Duchess Maria Pavlovna has been placed under arrest. She is the mother of the Grand Dukes Cyril and Boris. The reason for her arrest is to be found in the discovery of a compromising letter addressed to Grand Duke Boris, and according to reports it had to do with a plot for placing the Grand Duke Nicholas on the throne.

By orders of the War Minister, various persons at staff headquarters have been arrested, including the secretary to Grand Duke Boris. The arrest in the Caucasus of Major-General Kozlovsky, chief of the reserve of guards at Petrograd, led to the discovery of the letter, of which he was in possession.

The Provisional Government has declared all appanages, lands and other property of members of the royal family are to be the property of the nation, pending a decision of the constituent assembly. Meantime, they are to remain under their present owners.

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OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

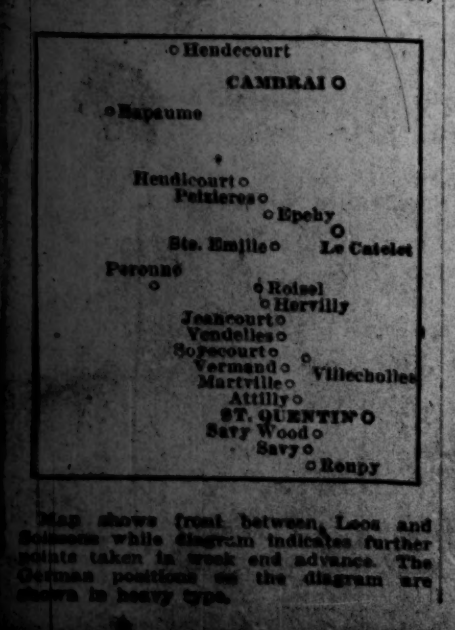
The exact intentions of the Anglo-French generals are becoming fairly evident. The hinge, caused by the meeting of the English right and the French left, where the Crozat Canal runs into the Somme, is closing more and more steadily around St. Quentin. The French, holding the plateau between Esnigny and Benay, are little more than three miles from the southern outskirts of the city, and command absolutely the two main roads to the south.

The British, pushing forward on the west, had occupied Rouppe, four miles to the southwest on the road to Ham, and yesterday they improved this position by storming the village of Savy and the wood of Savy beyond, through which the railway line from Ham to St. Quentin runs. They are thus on the high ground above the city to the west, at a distance of less than three miles.

Further north they have occupied Vermand, a town some six miles from St. Quentin along the road to Peronne, as well as a line of villages including Soyecourt, Vendelles, and Jeancourt, thus linking themselves to Roisel, and threatening the line of German communications by the main road from Roisel to St. Quentin.

North of Roisel, which lies on the

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MR. WHITLOCK TO LEAVE BRUSSELS FOR SWITZERLAND

Berlin Telegram Says All Obligations Toward Relief Committee Have Been Observed

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—A Berlin telegram states that Brand Whitlock, American Minister in Brussels, and the members of the American Relief Commission will shortly leave Brussels by special train for Switzerland.

A further telegram contradicts various statements in the American press and says the American Embassy in Brussels never had a special American courier, but always borrowed the services of a Dutch courier, and adds that since the rupture of relations direct communication between Mr. Whitlock and his Government was unnecessary, and he received the same treatment as the German Ambassador in Washington, whose communication with Berlin was interrupted.

Nevertheless all telegrams, even cipher ones, were handed to Mr. Whitlock, his immunity was never violated, and he will be treated as a Minister until he crosses the frontier.

All obligations toward the American Relief Committee have been strictly observed also.

Investigations concerning the sinking of the relief vessel Storstad have not been concluded, but it is established that despite warnings received at Cape Verde Islands, she was torpedoed in the Irish Sea, which is a barred zone.

ORDER RESTORED AFTER SERIOUS DAYS IN PERU

Three Opposition Candidates for Congress Slain—Demand for Resignation of Cabinet—President Pardo Stands Firm

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Critical political conditions and excitement of the populace followed the recent assassinations in Peru of three opposition candidates for the Peruvian Congress, according to more detailed information which has reached here in the latest mails. Although the resignation of the Cabinet was demanded by the opposition, President Pardo refused to agree to such a step. Other complications are foreseen when the administration's financial program is submitted to Congress.

El Tiempo, La Crónica and El Perú, the principal opposition papers of Lima, more or less openly charge the Government with willingness to de-

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PEACE PARLEY ACCEPTABLE TO CENTRAL GROUP

Count Czernin in Vienna Press Interview Says Empire Desires Only Guarantee of Existence and Development Opportunity

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—The Vienna Fremdenblatt publishes an interview with Count Czernin, who declared the Empire could conclude an honorable peace with the Central Empires at any time. The latter were not going to be destroyed nor wished to destroy. Their fronts were stronger than ever and their economic situation assured.

Meanwhile, their proposal for a peace conference still held good. If that conference showed agreement impossible the fight, which would not have been interrupted, could continue; but the Central Empires' sole aim was to guarantee their existence and undisturbed development, and once "the enemy abandoned the unrealistic idea of smashing them up and were ready to negotiate a peace honorable for both parties, there would be nothing in the way of negotiations."

A semi-official Berlin telegram says political circles welcome the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister's frank utterances which will doubtless contribute to destroy the industriously circulated rumors that the Central Powers are interested in a Russian reaction and willing to assist its return to power.

Count Czernin's views are in close agreement with the German Chancellor's Reichstag speech, and it now remains for Russia to reply to these clear and unmistakable utterances.

Count Czernin's statement concerning his general readiness to negotiate as soon as the "enemy abandons the destruction idea" is in fundamental agreement with the general wishes of the German states.

The whole Austro-Hungarian press comments sympathetically on the Count Czernin interview, which is regarded as formulating a positive program implying an honorable settlement for all belligerents and destroying all doubt regarding the sincerity and loyalty of the Central Powers.

MASSACHUSETTS GREETES NEW RUSSIA

Greetings to the new Russian democracy from the State of Massachusetts, were extended this morning, when Governor McCall sent the following cablegram to the President of the Russian Duma at Petrograd:

"Massachusetts, the oldest Commonwealth in the new world, sends hearty greetings to the Russian democracy. (Signed) 'McCALL, Governor.'"

SWEDEN'S NEW CABINET HEADED BY CARL SWARTZ

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Monday)—The new Swedish Ministry is as follows:

Prime Minister—M. Carl Swartz.
Minister of Foreign Affairs—Admiral Lindman.
Minister of War—Colonel Akerman.
Minister of Marine—Commander Ericson.
Minister of Finance—M. Carlsson.
Minister of Interior—M. Sydow.
Minister of Justice—M. Stenberg.
Minister of Agriculture—M. Dahlbom.
Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs and Public Instruction—M. Hammarstrom.

M. Swartz at the council meeting stated that the foremost task would be strictly to pursue the logical impartial neutrality carried on by their predecessors. While aiming at preventing the country from being involved in the world war they would preserve the country's independence and liberty of action. The Premier further announced the intention of pushing on the Anglo-Swedish negotiations which were of first importance as regarded the food supply and industries of Sweden.

The Dagens Nyheter notes that Admiral Lindman, a prominent Conservative who occupies almost the most important post in the Ministry was among the delegates concerned in the 1915 negotiations with England and declares he was mainly responsible for their failure.

The Social Democrats consider the new Cabinet partisan and not in touch with the people. In general the press of the Liberal and Socialist parties foresees difficulties owing to the exclusively Conservative character of the Ministry. The Liberals and Socialists, however, who have a majority in the Diet, declined to share in the new Ministry. The Conservative papers are satisfied with the result.

SENTRIES CATCH MAN AT ARSENAL

Sentries on duty at the Watertown Arsenal today arrested an unidentified civilian who was trying to enter the arsenal by climbing over the high picket fence surrounding the 90-acre Government reservation. He was discovered as he was seeking to enter on the North Beacon Street side of the arsenal grounds near School Street.

The man was taken before the military authorities at the arsenal and questioned at length, but failing to secure any satisfactory answers they decided to turn him over to the civil authorities of the Government. As a result of this decision, the man, who is believed to be of alien origin, will appear in the United States District Court this afternoon before Commissioner William A. Hayes 2d, on a charge of trespassing on Government property.

PACIFISTS DISPERSED BY CAPITOL POLICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Municipal and Capitol police broke up a pacifist demonstration on the front steps of the Capitol today. About 1500 pacifists in the crowd were dispersed. All wore arm bands reading "Keep us out of war."

PENFIELD PARTY ON WAY TO FRANCE LONDON REPORTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A press report has been received in Washington from London to the effect that Ambassador Penfield, Mrs. Penfield and the secretaries of the United States Embassy at Vienna have departed for France. The report to London comes from Amsterdam.

Both Secretary Lansing and Counselor Polk of the State Department refused to make any comment on the report Sunday night.

Visit to Washington

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—A Vienna telegram quotes the Neue Freie Presse as reporting that the American Ambassador, Mr. Penfield, and Mrs. Penfield will leave for a brief visit to Washington, shortly, via Switzerland, at Secretary Lansing's desire, as the Government wishes urgently to consult him.

Mr. Clark Grew will conduct the Embassy business during the Ambassador's absence. The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung announces that Mr. Penfield's journey means no change in the relations between Austria-Hungary and the United States.

BRITISH FORCES NEAR ST. QUENTIN

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES

APFIELD (Monday)—British forces today advanced to within 2½ miles of St. Quentin. Their lines were thrust forward from the west to the near approach to the city, believed to be one of the main points in the Hindenburg line. In the meantime British forces northeast of the city today took the towns of Attily and Villacholles on the railroad line running from Roisel to St. Quentin.

THOUSANDS IN PATRIOTIC RALLY ON THE COMMON

Big Gathering of Citizens of Greater Boston Sees Raising of U. S. Flag, Takes Part in Singing and Hears Addresses

Thousands upon thousands of Greater Boston citizens gathered this afternoon in a great patriotic rally on Boston Common, already famed in the history of the United States as the scene of many patriotic events. A flag raising, patriotic addresses by Governor McCall, Mayor Curley, Chief Machinist A. A. Gathemann of the Charlestown Navy Yard and Major Johnston of the United States Army, and the singing of "The Star Spangled Banner" and "America" made up the program. The crowd extended almost to Tremont Street on one side, to Beacon Street on another and to Charles Street on the other.

Many of the downtown stores closed for two hours at noon so that their employees could attend the meeting. Business men from the wholesale district marched to the Common behind bands, each marcher waving an American flag. The Committee on Public Safety marched to the meeting from the City Hall where they held a meeting earlier in the day.

The program began shortly after 12:30, the time of the convening of Congress at Washington, by the singing of "The Star Spangled Banner" by Grace Hamlin. The audience listened to the national anthem with bared heads, and greeted the conclusion of each stanza with cheers. The flag raising, the speeches and more singing followed.

One of the largest groups to march to the meeting was composed of men from the shoe and leather district. They marched from the New England Shoe and Leather Building at the corner of Lincoln and Essex streets to the Common by way of Lincoln, Kneeland, South, Summer and Winter streets. Maj. Charles T. Cahill of the Second Brigade acted as chief marshal.

Others who marched to the meeting besides the boot and shoe men and the Committee on Public Safety included a delegation of Boston school boys, troops of Boy Scouts, and a large parade club. There were many women in the ranks and a number of men in uniform of various branches of the United States service.

Governor McCall said there was nothing he could say as eloquent as

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STRIKE CONTINUES AT BARROW-IN-FURNESS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—The engineers and other workmen who have been on strike in Barrow-in-Furness area since March 21 ballot yesterday on proposals for the resumption of work authorized by the Ministry of Labor and approved by the executive council of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers. Figures were: For resumption 550, against 2808.

The strike affects practically all the engineering shops in the area and the official statement issued by the Press Bureau yesterday indicates that the Government are prepared to deal with a serious situation. The strike, the workmen contend, is the result of cutting of the time allowance for work done under the premium bonus system.

DAVID STARR JORDAN VISITS WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In an eleventh hour attempt to carry his message of peace to President Wilson, David Starr Jordan came to the White House today. He was unable to see the President.

"Well, if the die is cast, I suppose we're in for it," Mr. Jordan said. "The bulk of the people, however, do not want war."

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PEACE ADVOCATE MAKES ASSAULT UPON MR. LODGE

Senator Was Receiving a Delegation From Boston at the Capitol—His Assailant Arrested

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, a firm supporter of the President's Armed Neutrality Bill in the last Congress, was assaulted just outside of his office at the Capitol at 11 a. m. today by Alexander Bannwart, who headed a pacifist delegation from Boston which called on the Senator to urge their claims prior to the opening of Congress at noon. Blows were exchanged between Senator Lodge and his assailant and the latter was placed under arrest.

Bannwart is alleged to have accused Mr. Lodge of cowardice and, according to Mr. Lodge's secretary, Mr. Clark, Bannwart struck Senator Lodge in the face. Senator Lodge struck back and the other pacifists aided their associate.

While the Senator's office force was attempting to end the encounter, David B. Hermann of this city happened along, and, jumping upon Bannwart, broke up the disturbance.

Bannwart is (or was) executive secretary of the Woodrow Wilson Independent League of Massachusetts. He was accompanied by the Rev. Paul Harris Drake of Christ Church, Dorchester, and Mrs. Anna May Peabody of 13 Hilliard Street, Cambridge. Mr. Drake had no part in the heated scene leading to the encounter.

"Although the Senator, who has served in the Senate about 25 years, was greatly disturbed by the incident, he came into the Senate chamber soon after the body was called to order.

The pacifists from Boston, who are among a large number of anti-war people who are in the capital today, called at Senator Lodge's office, which is in the Capitol proper. They remonstrated against any war sentiment.

As the Senator's office is small, he stepped into the corridor to greet them. After some conversation, the Senator stated that if the President asked Congress for a declaration of war he would vote in favor of such action.

Bannwart, it is alleged, declared that Senator Lodge and others who favored war were cowards. The Senator, who is a master of diction, retorted in no ungainly words, and the pacifists left in a huff.

The pacifists tried to make put to the Senator that his views for war did not represent the sentiment in Massachusetts. The Senator, it is alleged, hotly denounced the pacifists who, under the influence of a pro-German propaganda, are exerting every effort to prevent the nation from being formally drawn into war.

Sensor Lodge, more than any other member of the Senate, has been the object of pro-German antipathy. This feeling, against him was entertained by the German Ambassador, Count Bernstorff himself, before that official was sent home.

On numerous occasions, when a representative of The Christian Science Monitor called on the then ambassador and asked questions concerning German policy, the ambassador replied: "I had better not say—Senator Lodge might object."

It is equally true that Senator Lodge himself has not been backward in speaking against the German encroachments on United States rights. Nor has he hesitated to attack the German Ambassador verbally on the floor of the Senate.

On the occasion of the Senator's speech on the President's peace plan the Senator let it be inferred that the Ambassador ought to be sent home because of interviews given out at the Embassy over the Ambassador's name praising the President's stand. The argument was that an Ambassador exceeds his prerogatives by expressing an opinion publicly concerning officials of the country to which he is accredited.

Investigation will be made to learn whether the assailant acted from his own initiative or whether he was acting under orders.

PRESIDENT TO APPEAR BEFORE CONGRESS TODAY

Joint Session to Be Asked for Cooperation in War Plans—Champ Clark Elected to Speakership of House

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson is expected to address the joint session of Congress this afternoon, following the completion of the House organization. The work of organization was proceeding with the utmost expedition, and all members, both Democrats and Republicans, seemed bent on completing the preliminaries so that the President might appear today.

Champ Clark of Missouri, Democrat, was elected Speaker of the sixty-fifth House this afternoon. The election of Speaker Clark followed a speech by Representative Clava Schall, Independent, in favor of the Missourians, asking the ground that patriotism demanded the choice of Mr. Clark at the present time.

James R. Mann, Republican, was placed in nomination by Representative Green of Massachusetts, and seconded by Representative Lenroot of Wisconsin, who held that nonpartisanship would be more truly in force if the House were controlled by Republicans and that President Wilson would do well in the present crisis to consult the Republicans.

The vote stood: Clark 217, Mann 205, Gillet 2, Lenroot 2. Two members voted "present."

Representative Dalling, Republican, of Massachusetts, voted for Representative Frederick H. Gillet of Massachusetts; Representative Fuller, Independent, of Massachusetts, voted for Irvine L. Lenroot of Wisconsin; Mr. Gray, Republican, of New Jersey voted for Mr. Gillet; Mr. Haskell, Republican, of New York and W. Frank James, Republican, of Michigan, voted "present"; Augustus F. Gardner of Massachusetts voted for Mr. Lenroot of the Independents; Clyde Kelly of Pennsylvania, Meyer Landrum, Socialist, of New York, Randall, Prohibitionist, of California, Martin, Progressive Protectionist, of Louisiana, and Schall, Progressive, of Minnesota voted for Clark.

Four hundred and twenty-nine members answered the roll call in the House, the following failing to answer: Gordon Lee, Democrat, of Georgia, who later came in but left again immediately after voting for Mr. Clark; John H. Capstick, Republican, of New Jersey; Henry T. Helgeson, Republican, of North Dakota, and O. D. Bleakley, Republican, of Pennsylvania. Two seats are vacant, one in New York, formerly held by Representative Conroy, and one in New Hampshire, held formerly by Representative Sullivan.

Speaker Clark was escorted into the chamber by his opponent, Mr. Mann, amid cheers from both sides. Mr. Mann introduced Mr. Clark as a patriotic representative of Missouri and the nation. Responding, Mr. Clark spoke for cooperation. Admitting it would be difficult to conduct House affairs otherwise, he declared there must be no partisanship.

"On many questions we are as distinct as the billows, yet we are one as the sea," he said, "when the honor and safety of the Republic are involved. Politics find no place in this House when the general welfare and the committee on defense of the nation are at stake."

"Let all the ends we aim at be our country's and in the accomplishment of the ends may the God of our fathers be with us and guide us in the way which will redound to the honor and perpetuity of the greatest republic that ever existed."

Representative Taft, the oldest member in length of service, administered the oath to Mr. Clark. Members were then lined up in the well of the House to be sworn in by State groups.

The prayer of the House chaplain, the Rev. Henry N. Couden, was addressed frankly to the critical situation. He referred to "the present crisis which has been thrust upon us. Diplomacy has failed; moral suasion has failed; every appeal to reason has been swept aside."

"We abhor war and we love peace, but if war shall be forced upon us, we pray that the heart of every American citizen may throb with patriotic zeal; that a united people may rally round our President to hold up his hands in every measure deemed necessary to protect the lives of American citizens and safeguard our inheritance."

At 12:20 the reading clerk called, "Miss Jeanette Rankin." Before the reply of the first woman member of Congress could be heard, the House broke into applause which lasted for several minutes. She smiled and steadily rose in acknowledgment. A steady stream of representatives shook hands with her before the opening while to the crowded galleries, in which women were which in the majority, she was a woman of attraction.

While the two houses of Congress were assembling and waiting the opening sessions several members made the large rostrum place in front of the east steps of the Capitol building, especially those looking to

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DUMA SPEECHES WHICH PRECEDED THE REVOLUTION

Remarks by M. Miliukoff Constitute Main Feature of Debate on Second Day—Former Government Criticized

Second of two articles describing the proceedings at the opening of the Duma throws further light on the feeling in Russia before the revolution which resulted in the abdication of the Tsar and the placing of the affairs of the country in the hands of a Provisional Government.

PETROGRAD, Russia.—The main feature of the second day's debate on the reopening of the Duma was the speech delivered by M. Miliukoff, the leader of the Cadets, which was greatly applauded by nearly the whole House.

We were visited yesterday, he began, by a new President of the Council. Nearly every session of the Duma brings us a new Prime Minister or a new Minister of the Interior; but this time the new Premier paid us a visit without proffering a single word. He had adjourned the Duma for a month; he had reflected throughout the whole month, merely to come and tell us that he had nothing to say. There is something fresh in the silence of Prince Goltzine. In a recent ukase it was directed that straightforward and dignified relations were to be maintained with the Duma. In spite of these imperial directions, Prince Goltzine has preferred to keep silence; hence I may interpret his silence as an honest avowal that the task to be accomplished is too heavy for our new Premier. The imperial ukase has said that we are at a turning point of the war, and the decisive and supreme moment is, in truth, approaching. Our efforts, however, instead of being united and directed toward a single aim, can be compared to what you will, but not to that union which is so indispensable, and which is being maintained with so much vigor by all our allies, and for that matter by all our enemies as well.

Continuing, M. Miliukoff declared that all class of Russian society were with the Duma, and that all the social organizations in the country were striving with it, to ameliorate the internal situation, but that the old bureaucratic hierarchy was afraid of those organizations, and would not tolerate them. He then entered an eloquent protest against the arrest of the Labor delegates to the war industry commission, to which reference had been made the previous day, and contrasted the attitude adopted toward Labor by the Russian authorities during the war with that of both the Asquith and Lloyd George cabinets. May the whole country, he concluded, encourage and even demand that the Duma shall speak openly and firmly, and act energetically. But everything has been said. The country wants to be victorious, and if it sees that it cannot be victorious with the present Government, then it will be victorious in spite of it, and even against it, for it wants victory.

M. Kerenki, a member of the Extreme Left, then spoke on behalf of the Labor group, severely criticizing the antiquated methods by which Russia was governed, and personally attacking several ministers, whom he accused of having rendered the situation even worse than it was the previous year. As for the arrest of innocent workmen who were rendering appreciable service to the national defense, to which he referred with emotion, M. Kerenki charged the Duma itself with doing nothing, or practically nothing, to encourage the firm attitude of the masses, although the working class, for its part, had supported the legislative assembly with all its might, thus endowing it with the great authority with which it was invested in the eyes of the world, and although that support was even on the verge of merging into a vast popular movement.

M. Konovaloff, vice-president of the National War Industry Committee, who followed, also referred to the arrest of the Labor members of that committee, and accompanied his remarks by a sharp criticism of the policy of the Government in general. After quoting M. Miliukoff's observation that "between the Government and the country there has been raised an impenetrable wall through which can make itself heard neither the voice of the national conscience, nor even that of reason or of common sense," M. Konovaloff remarked that it was only too sadly confirmed by the arrest of the Labor delegates; and by the systematic charges made against Labor organizations. The arrest of the delegates, he added, would entail profound disorganization in view of the serious crisis through which Russia was passing and among the unpardonable mistakes committed by the Government during the war the destruction of Labor representation on the War Industry Committee should be condemned both pitilessly and firmly. He therefore called upon the Duma to record its view that a statement as to these arrests was urgent, and the great majority of the House accordingly voted in favor of a speedy interpellation concerning the matter.

It was then the turn of M. Levachoff to speak on behalf of the Right. He proposed as a solution the appointment of a dictator endowed with extreme powers, and provided with a program drawn up by the Government in collaboration with the Duma. Finally the debate was brought to a close with a speech from M. Godnieff,



Prof. Paul Miliukoff, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs

who called for an inquiry as to the status of the new members of the Council of the Empire, on the ground that several of them had been appointed on the strength of a false and arbitrary interpretation of the regulations governing such appointments.

PROFESSIONAL CLASS TO SHARE IN STATE SERVICE

Britain Would Give Special Consideration to Offers From Men in This Category

LONDON, England.—Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Director-General of National Service, recently addressed a large meeting of the United Workers—the National Association for Voluntary Service—at Burlington House. Mr. W. A. Appleton, labor adviser to Mr. Chamberlain, was in the chair. Mr. Chamberlain said that his object in addressing the meeting was to make the scheme of national service clear in order that the United Workers might be able to speak on the subject understandingly. He wanted them to ask him questions and would therefore only touch on a few points. Men and women were, he explained, wanted to act as substitutes for the men in the field, in view of the coming great offensive. Substitutes would be needed for the skilled men joining the army, and also labor for the work which had arisen out of the submarine menace. Imports had to be cut down, and the production of timber, iron, ore, etc., must be increased in the country. He was often asked why he appealed in a vague way instead of making appeals for special purposes. It was necessary to appeal to people's sense of patriotic duty in order to get them to come forward; special appeals were not enough. In the case of agriculture and munition factories, for instance, they wanted to move workers about from place to place where required. A mobile body of munition volunteer workers was already in existence, whose pay varied with the local rates; and in the same way the national volunteer workers would receive the pay of the district where they worked.

In the professional classes, he said, men were accustomed to work with their heads rather than their hands, and for a different scale of pay, and they, of course, could not face potato digging at 25s. a week. He was trying to make provision, so that all offers coming from such men should be put in a different category and not go through the labor exchanges. A man of that class should be examined by one of his own class, and examiners, in many cases volunteers themselves, would deal with these cases. He was reconsidering the point as to the form of appeal from the decision of the commissioner called on to decide in the case of a volunteer worker what was work of national importance. His experience was that there was any amount of enthusiasm throughout the country. People were ready to throw themselves into the scheme. "They were convinced that the crisis of the war was approaching, and that there was a chance of a decision before another winter. A number of questions were then asked in answer to which Mr. Chamberlain said that some people were under the impression that it was his business to find them jobs. They were mistaken. It was his job to find a man for every job. Women were to be dealt with separately; they were not asked to volunteer yet. Most of the work would be manual labor. Part time was a difficulty, but an effort would be made to overcome it without interfering with the whole-time scheme. They had already done service by means of part-timers. They would, however, have to wait to see what turned up and how shifts could best be organized. Preference would be given to discharged soldiers in the restricted occupations.

As for the men under training, who were said to be only "forming fours," no doubt every one thought he knew the soldier's business better than the soldier, but he was not going to take any responsibility in that matter. Some men were being released for agriculture, and, briefly, they were

making all the use that could be made of the men at home consistent with the plans of the field marshal commanding-in-chief. He was working as closely as he could with trade unions and was appointing an advisory committee of trade unionists to assist him. He could not say that there would be equality of sacrifice. He never thought there would be. Speaking generally, a large employer would be better engaged attending to his business than in any other form of national service.

He had, he continued, arranged for a committee to go into the question of alien labor, and before he handled it he would consult the trade union leaders so that that type of labor should not go where it was not wanted. Every care would be taken to conserve the interests of trade unionists under the recent order of restricted employment. Newspaper staffs must be under the same conditions as other staffs. The men who volunteered would not be taken away without reference to the employer.

Replying to further questions, Mr. Chamberlain stated that whether compulsion should be adopted was entirely one for the Cabinet, and it was beating the air to discuss it then. They had to make the voluntary system work. The body of United Workers could help by speaking. They had decentralized their organization as much as possible, and the United Workers could assist the local committees. Personal canvassing could also be done. He deprecated their issuing literature other than official. He was, he said, looking into methods for utilizing teachers in their spare time. Work would be done as far as possible by volunteers in their own locality. Speaking of the complaints of the labor exchanges, he said he would be glad to bring cases of grievance under the notice of Mr. Hodge.

The Bishop of London in moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Chamberlain said that he was himself engaged in mobilizing the clergy or otherwise "combing out the curates." Every clergyman in the diocese had volunteered for National Service. He was asking some of the city clergy to put their churches together so as to free young curates for service at the front, and when he had finished he hoped still to have a nice little lot to hand over to Mr. Chamberlain.

INCREASE IN ENLISTMENT IN WESTERN STATES

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Military activity in the Western Department of the United States Army, which includes the seven far western states, is noticeable chiefly in increased enlistment. At a meeting in San Francisco under the auspices of the Western Department of the Military Training Camps Association of the United States, plans were laid to make the civilian summer training camps for 1917 larger in number, enrollment and scope than ever before. Application has been made to Washington for the enlistment of a permanent examining board to sit daily at Western Department headquarters in San Francisco. The formation of an Engineer Enlisted Reserve Corps is also under way.

A riding school for marines, the first to be established in the service, has been started at Mare Island, where recruits are drilled in cavalry exercises.

Recruiting for the Navy is about to be undertaken by means of a motion picture outfit, showing various phases of the work of an enlisted man, that will visit all parts of the State of California and part of Nevada. A campaign for the establishment of an Army base hospital and a Navy base hospital at an initial expense of \$40,000 has been started by the Red Cross preparedness committee here.

WOODS FOR NATIONAL PURPOSES
LONDON, England.—Mr. Alfred Rothschild has written to the Prime Minister placing at his disposal for the benefit of the country the woods on his Hatton estate. The Prime Minister has thanked him for his generous gift.

FEDERAL TRADE BODY TO REPORT GASOLINE FACTS

Inadequacy of Present Laws Admitted by Board but Counts On Public Protest to Bring Lower Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—Gasoline continues to rise steadily in many parts of the South in spite of efforts to compel the Standard Oil and subsidiary companies to market their product at lower prices. The Federal Trade Commission, which has been appealed to for relief, admits the inadequacy of the present laws to cope with the situation, and falls back upon the hope that the publication of the facts in its forthcoming gasoline report will result in such a public clamor for justice that the companies will be forced to reduce prices.

The public official who has been most earnest in his prosecution of the case against the Standard Oil and other companies in the South is Commissioner Arlie Barber of the Birmingham City Government, who has charged many times in the presence of representatives of every large oil concern in Birmingham, that gasoline is produced at refineries, delivered on board tank cars at not exceeding 6 1/2 cents per gallon. This charge has never been denied. Yet, as Mr. Barber made this charge, gasoline was selling in the South for 23 and 24 cents a gallon, wholesale, and it is noted that the directors of the Standard Oil Company of Kentucky, which handles much of the southern business, on Feb. 17, 1917, declared a special dividend of \$100 a share on the company's stock.

On March 23, the situation in the more important cities of the South was as follows:
Atlanta, Ga.—Wholesale price 24 cents, recent high 23 cents; expected to go to 28 cents or more within a few months.

Birmingham, Ala.—Wholesale price 24, recent high 23, retailing at 26; expected retail price will reach 30 before spring is over.

Little Rock, Ark.—Wholesale 23; no further rise expected unless market is affected by war situation; no signs of such effect yet noted.

Raleigh, N. C.—Wholesale 24 1/2, recent high 23 1/2; further advance expected.

Memphis, Tenn.—Wholesale 22 1/2; stationary market expected.

Jacksonville, Fla.—Wholesale 23, recent high 22; expect it to go higher any time.

Jackson, Miss.—Wholesale 24; high price yet asked in this market; demand expected to force gasoline still higher.

Savannah, Ga.—Wholesale 23, recent high 22; higher price not looked for.

Tampa, Fla.—Wholesale 24, recent high 23, steady at 24, but early rise possible.

Macon, Ga.—Wholesale 24, recent high 23; no increase expected.

New Orleans, La.—Wholesale 22 1/2 over nine barrel lots; below 23. This is highest price in past six months, and Standard Oil agents say there is no indication of further rise.

Dallas, Tex.—Wholesale 20. Oil men predict higher prices. Some believe gasoline will go to 30. Oil men refuse to predict price level in case of war, but insist it would be very high. Wholesale price the same in all Texas centers. Prices of Texas Company, Magnolia Petroleum, Pierce-Fordyce Oil Association and other companies on the same level in all cities.

Just how powerless is the Federal Trade Commission in dealing with the oil companies is shown by the correspondence of the commission and Mr. Barber, following his charge that the companies could produce gasoline at their refineries and deliver it on board tank cars at not exceeding 6 1/2 cents per gallon. In taking this point up with the Federal Trade Commission the Birmingham City Commissioner recalled that in the handling of the recent news-print paper controversy the commission, the nature of one being the probable and estimated cost of the standard news-print paper in the United States, and the other being, what price per 100 pounds would be fair and reasonable. He desired that similar questions relating to gasoline should be propounded to the large oil-producing companies of the United States. In reply, the commission stated that it should be observed that the situation was quite different in the two cases.

"In the first place," said Secretary Leonidas L. Bracken, "the commission's action with regard to news-print paper has been merely that of an arbitrator, and it has done what it has by agreement with the manufacturers and the newspaper publishers. As the refiners have made no such proposal for action, the commission is powerless to fix any price. In the second place, the production of gasoline is so closely related to the production of other petroleum products, such as fuel oil and kerosene, that one is likely to draw misleading conclusions from a comparison of its specific cost with its price. This is to say that it may be commercially necessary to charge losses or inadequate profits made on fuel oil and kerosene to the gasoline, which is jointly derived from the same crude oil."

However, the commission stated, it was planning to "issue its gasoline report in the very near future, and it is believed that that report contains such recommendations as it is possible to make looking towards the relief of the situation."

Meanwhile, the larger concerns in many parts of the South appear to believe that gasoline will go as high

as 40 cents per gallon before another year passes. In most of the large cities the Standard Oil Company appears to be the leader in fixing the price and it seems that the local oil refiners make the price in accordance with instructions received from the home office. The condition seems to prevail that as soon as the Standard Oil Company advances the price, the other companies immediately wire their home offices, advising of such advance and within a day or two instructions are received to likewise advance their prices, which is accordingly done. When the market price of the Standard Oil product is reduced upon instructions from the home office, the other competitive companies likewise reduce their prices, following telegraphic instructions from the home office.

Officials of a number of so-called independent companies operating in the South—the Gulf Refining Company, the Texas Company, Indian Refining Company—state that the Standard Oil Company controls the price. They state frankly that they must follow the Standard's price. They say that to follow this price means higher prices, larger margins, peace and prosperity, and to undersell the Standard means a lower price and smaller margin, continuous warfare and ultimate destruction.

The fact that gasoline is being sold by the Standard Oil Company at different points throughout the South at varying prices was called to the attention of the Federal Trade Commission, and the commission, stated that the situation was a very difficult one, as the Standard Oil Company has divided the country into distinct marketing territories for the marketing of gasoline. Thus, Birmingham lies in a group of states which are largely supplied by the Standard of Kentucky; Nashville, Tenn., lies in the territory of the Standard of Louisiana; Chicago is in the Standard of Indiana territory. As these points are supplied by different companies it has hardly been possible to raise a question of discrimination under the present law, according to the commission. It is admitted that if there were great differences in prices within the territory of one company, such as the Standard of Kentucky, a case of discrimination might be made—assuming the price difference were not justified by differences in cost or competition.

It is a favorite argument of the Standard Oil Company officials when attempting to justify their present high prices that the high price of gasoline is due to the high price of the crude oil from which it is taken, the high prices of acids and other materials used in refining and to the enormous increase in the consumption of gasoline. However, it is difficult to adjust this argument to the fact that the price is not equally high all over the United States; rather, it is high at one point and low at another point in excess of the difference in freight rates.

A congressional investigation of the gasoline situation is being urged in many parts of the South, where the situation is becoming intolerable. This investigation, it is urged, should include going fully into the affairs of the 37 Standard Oil companies and the subsidiary companies, to ascertain if there is any connection in any way between them, and if the manipulation and control which are believed there, are found, that Congress so legislate that the production and sale of gasoline in the future be under the strict supervision of the United States Government.

COUNTY PLANS FOR FARMERS' MARKETS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

FT. WORTH, Tex.—County Commissioners' Court of Tarrant County has selected two sites in the city, consisting of one-half a block or more of vacant property, which have been designated as market squares and will be used by the farmers who bring produce to the city for sale to the merchants or housewives. This is a part of the campaign of city and county officials by which they will make efforts to combat the high cost of living.

CIVIL SERVICE AMENDMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—An amendment to the Civil Service Bill placed before the Legislature of British Columbia by Captain Hayward proposes that all present employees of the Government who are eligible for active service and have been appointed since Aug. 4, 1914, the date of the outbreak of war, must be dismissed and no new appointments of eligible men be made for six months after the war ends.

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LA RAZON SAYS UNITED STATES GOT A RICH CROP

Argentine Paper Comments on Rejection of Proposition to Have a Union of All Neutrals to Sustain International Laws

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—A phase of opinion in South America as to the policy of isolation and independence of the United States from the other republics of this hemisphere, which is inferred to have been adhered to by the North American Republic, is presented in a recent editorial in La Razon of this city. This is probably a fair summary of the attitude taken by many for a willingness to believe that financial profit is one of the strongest motives behind the actions of individuals, and, therefore, of the Government, and is not unusual in South America.

"American Solidarity" is the title of the editorial, which intimates that the United States rejected its opportunities to lead toward such solidarity by refusing to be a party to a conference of neutrals looking to "the advisability of all neutrals uniting to oppose the violations of international law which the belligerents were committing." That the United States was soundly by several nations on this point, and that all considered that the United States should lead such a movement, is stated on the authority of "a famous diplomatist."

But, the editorial says, the United States continued on the course of separate and independent action, of which La Razon sees the beginning in the action of the United States in using its influence to have the A. B. C. nations confer on the Mexican difficulties, being itself outside such conference and thus retaining its policy of independent action. A further indication of the working out of this policy of separatism is seen in the indefinite postponement, through the position taken by the United States, of the Pan-American conference which was to have been held in Santiago, Chile, in 1914. Continuing, the editorial says, in part:

"The United States has harvested a rich crop by its attitude. The millions flowed in according to its desire. The colossal profit hid the dangers of the game—that of becoming involved in the war itself and having to spend that gained, compromising the conquest already made of its commercial hegemony in America."

"The replies given by the nations of America to its last note show the United States that anyone who cares for these spoils has not the leadership and former influence. . . . But the first thing is to see as fundamental that several of the South American republics now question that which made the policy of the United States a failure. Mexico, that convulsed country, invaded by the United States in search of bandits, has brought a smile because she has shown a horror for the blood wasted in Europe and proposes practical means for teaching peace. Ecuador, in addition to Mexico and Honduras, desires a Pan-American conference to meet in Montevideo. Others also seek a conference, but desire to know beforehand what the countries of the A. B. C. would do, and these latter have acted independently, concurring in fundamentals with all the American nations, that is to say, in not breaking relations with Germany, notwithstanding that the United States has broken them."

standing that the United States has broken them.
"The Argentine note has put our country in the best place for impartial, noble and effective action on the part of neutral nations. The United States, above all, has had the opportunity of approaching the present result of its policies and of easily deducing the consequences which it may look for in the future."

TEACHER WITH PACIFIST VIEWS IS HELD BACK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Whether the presence of a pacifist among the teachers in the public schools of the city is desirable at the present time is a question about which much discussion has been aroused by the refusal of the Board of Education to transfer to a larger school Alexander Fichlander, who holds pacifist views and refused to sign the Mayor's declaration of allegiance to the United States.

When the proposal to transfer Mr. Fichlander came before the board opposition was aroused at once by those who insisted that a man of pacifist beliefs should not be granted a wider sphere of influence over the pupils.

Mr. Fichlander is not without friends on the board. They insist that his views on pacifism and militarism have nothing to do with his fitness to serve as a teacher. Neither is he the only person who has refused to sign the Mayor's declaration. The chief reason why he and the others refuse to sign is their claim that the declaration is so worded as to make signing it not only a statement of allegiance to the United States, but approval of the present crisis as justifying America's entrance into the war.

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SPAIN HOPES TO ACT AS CHIEF AGENT OF PEACE

Clings to Neutral Policy So as to Be of Service When Settlement Is Sought—Spaniards Hardened Against Surprise

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—The proposition may be set forward with much confidence that the intelligent Madrileño would not now be in the least surprised if it were established as a definite, indisputable fact that negro is blanco and that neither the azul of the Andalusian skies nor the rojo of the lips or the flowers in the hair of the southern señoritas, nor the naranjado that now glows in the Levantine orchards are colors of any kind whatsoever. For circumstances no longer seem fitly to correspond to Spanish senses, nor have done for some time. At this moment there is no political crisis nor is one pending, when by every token the parties should be in the most violent state of conflict and upheaval. There is a complete calmness, and amid it all the Spaniard feels himself rapidly becoming a cool and gentle philosopher. If harsh event, severe trial and keen anxiety can make a rapid change in the temperament and character of a people, then surely the Spaniard of the moment is going through a remarkable transformation.

Every day, almost, the Madrileño sees the utmost wonders in full occurrence, and he does not marvel any more. The world outside, and even the corners of Spain know of few of these things, because the Spanish newspapers, under the earnest injunction of the Government, are exercising great precaution in what they print, and for the rest there has been a very close censorship in operation whenever necessary. For example there is the case of the Hindoos. Madrid was enjoying one of its festivals when lo! there marched through the streets in file a line of five Hindoos of warlike appearance, though in civilian attire, and carrying no weapons, only sticks of cane in their hands. As they strode through the streets from the Delicias railway station to that of the Mediodía, with some of their number playing the flute and the tambourine, and a young Indian boy, dressed in a blue costume like that of a mechanic, manipulating a pole much higher than himself, the attention of the people was naturally most enormously attracted. Could it be a little surprise arranged by somebody for the festival? Hardly so. Anyhow to the Madrileño of only a little imagination there came the idea of the return of the Muhammadan races to Spain; perhaps not since the Moors were driven away have so many of these men been seen in a Spanish city like this. The explanation was really simple; these 238 Hindoos were going back to the East again; two Portuguese were showing them the way through Spain. They spent their few hours in Madrid at the Palace Hotel where the British Ambassador became sponsor for them, and then they took train for Algiers and Gibraltar. It was a deeply interesting visitation.

Such is a wonder of the moment. There are others. The visit of Mr. Gerard is almost ancient history now, but still the page of a newspaper might be filled with a peculiarly interesting account of all that transpired, could all the truth be told. But not only on the part of the strictest reticence observed, but the former Ambassador's desire for privacy was respected, and for the rest the Government was alert with its censorship, so that on the occasion of what was, in its way, the most supremely interesting visit of a foreign official that has taken place for some years there were but the smallest and most trivial paragraphs in the public journals. Much less was printed here than in any other country. Two pretty points may be put forward now. Undoubtedly the diplomatic exchanges of a personal character that occurred here while Mr. Gerard made his brief visit were important, and none the less significant for the fact that he confined his visits to the King and the British and American embassies, and that after a long interview with Señor Gimeno, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the latter had a private conference, first with the French Ambassador and then with the German Ambassador. No doubt it was a reasonable and natural sequence of events, but yet it seemed curious. The other point is that, doing full honor to Mr. Gerard, the railway engine that brought him to Madrid was in the charge of no other than a great Spanish grandee, the Duke de Zaragoza, who volunteered for this pleasant duty. This duke is the most practical and mechanical of all the Spanish nobles in an age when most grandees feel the necessity of doing something toward the establishing of the new spirit in Spain. With the Duke de Zaragoza engine driving is an enthusiasm, and it may be remembered that during the short-lived attempt at a general railway strike a little while since, the Duke himself was one of those who were immediately to the rescue and unhesitatingly took a train between important centers. Mr. Gerard did not seem to be aware until he got to Madrid under what interesting direction he was making the journey, and, on being informed, insisted on being at once presented to the Duke, with whom he had much interesting conversation, the Duke speaking in English and Mr. Gerard in Spanish. The special train that took Mr. Gerard and his party from Madrid to Corunna cost the United States Government 10,300 pesetas.

Another of the things that would

| Seine-et-Oise | Seine-et-Oise | Seine-et-Oise |
|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1,000 gr. de sucre. | 1,000 gr. de sucre. | 1,000 gr. de sucre. |
| 0 13 | 0 7 | 0 1 |
| Seine-et-Oise | Seine-et-Oise | Seine-et-Oise |
| 1,000 gr. de sucre. | 1,000 gr. de sucre. | 1,000 gr. de sucre. |
| 0 14 | 0 8 | 0 2 |
| Seine-et-Oise | Seine-et-Oise | Seine-et-Oise |
| 1,000 gr. de sucre. | 1,000 gr. de sucre. | 1,000 gr. de sucre. |
| 0 15 | 0 9 | 0 3 |
| Seine-et-Oise | Seine-et-Oise | Seine-et-Oise |
| 1,000 gr. de sucre. | 1,000 gr. de sucre. | 1,000 gr. de sucre. |
| 0 16 | 0 10 | 0 4 |
| Seine-et-Oise | Seine-et-Oise | Seine-et-Oise |
| 1,000 gr. de sucre. | 1,000 gr. de sucre. | 1,000 gr. de sucre. |
| 0 17 | 0 11 | 0 5 |
| Seine-et-Oise | Seine-et-Oise | Seine-et-Oise |
| 1,000 gr. de sucre. | 1,000 gr. de sucre. | 1,000 gr. de sucre. |
| 0 18 | 0 12 | 0 6 |

French sugar card

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France.—Sugar cards have been instituted in France and have recently come into operation. Each

be wonderful to the Spaniards now, if they were not hardened against surprise, is the calmness of the Premier in the face of an almost daily threatened crisis. Like all premiers before him, the Count de Romanones is almost daily interviewed by journalistic and other persons who, with suppressed excitement, ask him if it is true that the Government is in difficulties again, that there are dissensions, that resignations are inevitable, and that the Cortes is either going to meet or to be dissolved, in either case as the result of crisis of the gravest character. The traditional Spanish political attitude to these interrogatories is that of a certain loquaciousness, a fiery proclamation of intention to maintain honor and right, some mention of the glory of Spain, and a culmination of some excitement in which it is made to appear that the hint of pending crisis is only too true. This is the way in which a crisis may be made out of nearly nothing, and as they are often made in Spain, and are consequently very frequent. But nowadays, in spite of the preliminary rumors which are as frequent as ever, though for lack of fruition they may soon cease, there is no crisis. This is because the Count de Romanones is so calm. "Through what is agreed to be the second or third most difficult and anxious period in Spanish history for the last half century, he has preserved a calm which has never been surpassed by a chief of government, and now, when interrogated as to possible crisis, his invariable reply is in effect that it is all right. He has repeated to the Cabinet that Spain will carry on her own business and that nothing must or shall be allowed to prevent her from doing so, and the country is pleased with the restoration even if it has certain reservations as to the extent to which this declaration is being fulfilled. When the interviewers tell the Count that the gossips in the streets and clubs and corridors are saying that certain things are sure to happen in the near future, usually involving the most serious governmental difficulties, he reminds them of other recent prophecies of the gossips, all of them unfulfilled. And here he is right, for the truth is that the gossips and crisis mongers are having a bad time in Madrid in these days. The steadiness and strength of the chief ministers is telling severely against them.

To some people, Spain seems gradually to be assuming the attitude of the fatalist in regard to the war. Obviously the situation is perilous, and equally obviously the present position of Spain is not by any means wholly satisfactory, but she considers that her situation is exactly analogous to that of the United States, with special aggravations and difficulties of her own. She has obviously profited by her trade with the Allies and will have to do so in the future, the best part of her people are keenly friendly to those Allies and some of the finest intellects of Spain would like to see her fighting in France. Again, she is separated only by a slender frontier, and to but a slight extent by language and other important considerations, from a people who have gone over to the Allies—as in the case of the United States—and, again, the gravest anxiety is caused by the German population in her country and by the machinations of the German Embassy.

The parallel between the case and interests of the United States and Spain is so very close—which it may safely be assumed was the point of discussion between Mr. Gerard and the King of Spain and his responsible ministers—that it is naturally asked at once as to why then Spain does not hitch herself up closely with American action, tendency and policy as she, along with other neutrals, was invited to do. But here difficulties come in. It is likely enough that in the ultimate event Spain and America will be found in closer concert in regard to the war than they are now, but Spain is as hopeful as ever that the war will not last much longer, and she is more than ever desirous of assisting in the most practical manner, with her sovereign and with her chief city, in the making of the peace.

Let this fact never be overlooked, nor its importance neglected; for it is the key to Spanish policy. For a very special reason Spain is going to stick it out with her neutrality if she can. Some of the wisest men say and believe she cannot so stick it out. As nobody can prophesy about the war with any certainty, that remains to be seen. Meanwhile King Alfonso who has been in the north since his Andalusian sporting trip, increases rather than decreases his activities in

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favor of prisoners and other sufferers by the war, who need outside assistance. When the United States withdrew officially from Germany many of the former's kindly works for mitigating the horrors of war, in so far as neutrals could, were necessarily left unattended and in jeopardy. Realizing the crisis, Don Alfonso immediately telegraphed to the Queen of Holland asking her to collaborate with him in taking over and administering the deserted offices. Queen Wilhelmina responded immediately, expressing her utmost sympathy and her willingness and that of her Government to assist in every way possible.

Meanwhile, except for its lively interest in the Cartagena affair, the Spanish public has almost ceased to be surprised or moved by any new revelations of the activities of the Germanophiles. The latter seem to be exercising somewhat more tact and discretion than previously, but they are very active again. It was noticeable that while Mr. Gerard was in Madrid the German Ambassador, the Prince de Ratibor, was most wonderfully energetic, and seemed to be excited at the fact that there were close conferences between the leading Spanish ministers and the former United States Ambassador to Berlin. The people are no longer astonished when they read that one of the Germanophile journals La Accion, describes the French press as "apaches," nor when they know that another of them, El Debate has been almost ceaselessly sending it along to France, pretending that it is purely Spanish, thus—"They are astonished in Germany at the brusque tone of the Spanish note. Why does England receive such a different treatment? German opinion is astonished that England can lead a war of famine against a country with 70,000,000 inhabitants and put in peril the commerce of neutrals, without any protest from those neutrals. Why do the neutrals judge, with such an excessive rigor the maritime defense which is so necessary to Germany? Germany makes a distinction between the attitude of the Spanish Government and that of the people. The comments of the Spanish people are very sympathetic."

Another interesting point is the declaration of the Prince de Ratibor on the number of Germans that there are in Spain at the present time, and the way in which the declaration has been received. The Ambassador has published the following in the Germanophile newspapers: "One of the principal arguments of the Germanophile propaganda against the so-called manoeuvres of the Germans in Spain has been the extraordinary number of the subjects of the Empire who are at present in Spain, and have no regular occupation. The anti-German journals put forward some fantastic totals on this point, mentioning from 70,000 to 90,000 persons. The Imperial Embassy declares that, contrary to these assertions, the number of German subjects residing at present on Spanish soil is less than 10,000, and even at that includes the refugees from the Cameroons, who amount to about 800. In this we see how the figures of the anti-German propaganda are exaggerated, and how rumors devoid of all foundation are put in circulation." Nevertheless the best and most reliable opinion and calculations in Madrid are to the effect that there are 80,000 Germans in the country. It is known that in Barcelona alone there are three times as many as the German Ambassador says there are in the whole of Spain, and it is implied that in this matter the Prince is protesting too much.

IMPORTATION OF PITWOOD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The Board of Trade announces that the Controller of Coal Mines has been in consultation with the Director of Timber Supplies on the subject of the importation of pitwood into the United Kingdom and in view of the urgent necessity of maintaining the production of coal, it has been arranged that such limited supplies of pitwood as are now being received may continue to be imported, pending further instructions.

SHIPMASTER REWARDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The Board of Trade have awarded a piece of plate to Capt. Gustav Waage, master of the Norwegian steamship Storford, of Stavanger, in recognition of his services to the shipwrecked crew of the schooner Constance Mary, of Fleetwood, whom he rescued in the English Channel on Dec. 15, last.

ADVICE SOUGHT BY INDIA ON POST-WAR TRADE

Government Asks Chamber of Commerce for Opinions on Questions Likely to Arise on Termination of the War

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India.—The Government of India has addressed the chambers of commerce throughout the country, asking for their advice upon various problems which are likely to arise on the termination of the war. The problems themselves have been tabled in other parts of the Empire, and have been the subject of discussion in London and Paris. The Government of India considers that they may most conveniently be discussed under four heads: (1) The treatment of enemy or alien firms and individuals; (2) the treatment of enemy or alien shipping; (3) the treatment of imports and exports; (4) questions relating to patents and merchandise marks laws.

The Government does not commit itself upon any of these questions, but from the manner in which it approaches them the public is able to construe the groundwork of its policy. As regards alien firms it says: "There are, it is believed, many precedents in other countries for the registration of alien firms" or individuals resident there, whether for purposes of trade or otherwise. It is for consideration whether any system of registration is desirable for India, and, if so, whether such system should be applied only to firms or individuals who are of enemy nationality, or to all alien firms and individuals. It will be remembered that at the outbreak of war considerable difficulty was experienced in ascertaining what persons resident or trading in India were actually "hostile foreigners."

The Government goes on to point out that there are also parallels from the legislation of other countries which support the proposal to require licenses in the cases of aliens who carry on certain forms of trading, and invites opinion as to whether any such system should be applied in India. "If any such restrictions are considered advisable it will be necessary to consider how it will be possible to prevent evasions (e.g., by the naturalization of enemy subjects in a neutral or other country). It will probably also be necessary to consider whether any alteration is desirable in our nationalization laws. . . . The whole question presents considerable difficulties not only in respect of the prevention of evasion, should any restrictive measures be adopted, but in the possibilities of friction with friendly countries with some of whom commercial treaties are already in existence."

With regard to alien shipping the Government remarks: "The question of the treatment of foreign shipping is as important as it is complicated and difficult. There will probably be no disagreement in the general thesis that it is of first of all desirable to preserve to British shipping the position which it has hitherto held in the carrying trade of the world. It seems to the Government of India to be as important to consider this principle in so far as it relates to friendly nations as to enemy countries. The number of shipping companies domiciled in this country is, however, comparatively trifling, and the decision finally reached will no doubt be founded on reasons to which the Indian factor cannot largely contribute. At the same time it is necessary to consider with reference to any measures that may be adopted their probable effect on this country, and further to inquire whether there are any special measures which the political and economic circumstances of India might indicate."

Still more guarded are the references to fiscal policy. "The Holland commission," says the Government, referring to the Indian industrial commission, "has been constituted to make inquiries on this subject in India, and though they have been specifically debarred from considering questions of fiscal policy, their report will, together with replies to this letter, doubtless afford the Government of India materials for forming an opinion as to the way in which Indian industries will be affected by any change in tariff policy."

In issuing a portentous string of these and other observations at the very end of January, the Government demanded an answer from the chambers of commerce by Feb. 1. The chamber replied, pointing out that it was unable to deal with them in the time, but had at the same time urged its membership to give the whole subject its immediate and earnest consideration.

NEW FRENCH WIRELESS STATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France.—It is announced that the French wireless station at Numea, in New Caledonia, is now open for private use. The station may exchange telegrams with Australian coastal stations, but only in the event of the employment of wireless telegraphy being rendered necessary by the rupture of the Bundaberg-Teoude cable. No restriction on the other hand, is placed on the exchange of telegrams with stations in the New Hebrides, New Zealand, the Fiji Islands or any other archipelago able to use a wireless route more direct than that of the Bundaberg-Teoude cable. The exchange of both official and private telegrams will be supervised by the postal authorities, and the military and naval authorities are empowered to establish stations recognized as necessary for the defense of the colony and for their particular needs.

ANNUAL EXHIBIT IN HAWAII OF PACIFIC NATIONS

Advancement of Small Industries in Islands Proposed in Industrial Exposition

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, H. T.—The Hands-Around-the-Pacific and Honolulu Pan-Pacific clubs are taking steps to inaugurate and continue in Honolulu an annual Hawaiian exhibition similar in scope to the successful Philippine exposition that has done so much to create and advance small industries among the people of America's island possessions in the Far East, says the Mid-Pacific Magazine for April.

"Here in Hawaii," says the magazine, "young men of every nationality of the Pacific are being graduated from our schools; not to follow the humble callings of their fathers, but to compete with each other and with us in business, when their efforts might, by a little helpful direction, be turned in the way of creating rather than competing. Already the men of many Pacific nations in Hawaii are attempting, spasmodically, to introduce the arts and handicrafts and the industries of the native land to their forefathers, thus hoping to enrich themselves by new efforts, and to enrich the community by creating additional industries."

"Let us, therefore, gather in exhibition year after year the visible results of these new industries that still others, becoming inspired, may also be induced to create. Let us know each other's ambitions by inviting every one to make his ambitions known through the medium of the annual industrial exhibition. Let us gather together at regular meetings, interest ourselves, and then widen the circle. Get those who may wish to exhibit started, beginning a campaign of education, and so prepare the way for the first annual Hawaiian exhibition."

"The College of Hawaii, an agricultural educational institution, could well afford to take the lead in promoting an agricultural exhibit, and should welcome such on its grounds for the educational value its preparation would afford the students and faculty of this institution."

The Mid-Pacific Magazine proposes the following buildings and the nature of the exhibits they would house: Hawaiian, native products, modern progress, flora and paintings; Filipino, progress of the Philippines in Hawaii and the possibilities; Japanese, Japanese arts and products and industries in Hawaii; Chinese, Chinese arts and products and industries in Hawaii; Latin, Portuguese and Spanish arts and progress in Hawaii; Korean kiosk, Korean arts and products in Hawaii; Russian kiosk, Russian arts and products in Hawaii; Aquarium, Hawaiian fish.

"In the Hawaiian building, for instance," the magazine continues, "an almost lost art in Hawaii might be shown: the entire process of tapa making, and a new industry in connection—that of binding books in tapa—might be demonstrated and given a start." Tapa, the beaten bark of the mulberry tree, was used by the earlier Hawaiians as cloth.

NEW ORLEANS MAKES OFFER TO COUNTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—The Association of Commerce of this city has mobilized its resources and called together its leaders in several meetings to prepare for whatever work it may be called on to do in case Congress declares a state of war with Germany. Following these steps, the association has asked the Department of War to designate specifically the work the Government believes the New Orleans organization can perform with the best results in the following telegram, signed by Ernest Lee Jahneke, president of the association:

"The New Orleans Association of Commerce has highly organized bureaus ready to render effective service to the Government in the matter of transportation, in the development and use of highways, in the mobilization of food supplies and in the concentrated use of our industries. Hundreds of the people of New Orleans, members of the association, are ready to be put to work in an organized service to perform any required task."

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DRY VOTE EACH FIFTH YEAR IN NEW YORK CITY

Proposed Assembly Measure to Make City Votes Outside of the Metropolis Three Years Apart on Local Option

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y.—Three amendments to the Hill-Wheeler Local Option Bill for cities in the Legislature have been agreed to by the sponsors of the measure which will come to a vote in the Assembly early next week. Instead of permitting an election to be held every two years, which is now the law with respect to towns, they could not be held oftener than every five years in New York and every three years in any other city of the State. Another amendment changes the time of election from the usual date in November to the third Tuesday in April. The third amendment requires that the registration of voters for the previous fall shall apply to the local option election except that there shall be one day's sitting of the Registration Board in the spring to revise the list.

Advocates of local option for cities believe that the latest changes in the bill will not impair the law. They are particularly well satisfied with the change from fall to spring elections, their argument being that a vote at such a time, when there is no general election, will divorce the liquor question from party politics and the only issue to be decided by the electors will be the simple one of whether they want to prohibit the sale of liquor or not without the complication of the election of candidates to office. After the Assembly passes the bill, of which there is little doubt, the measure will come up in the Senate a week later. Its friends admit the vote will be close in that body although Governor Whitman is said to be doing what he can to obtain a majority in its favor.

Local option legislation continues to be one of the important subjects with which the Legislature is wrestling this year. Liquor men show by their numbers and zeal in the lobby that they are thoroughly alarmed over the outcome. They have given up trying to change the result in the assembly and are concentrating their efforts on the Senate, where they have a small chance of blocking passage of the bill this year.

With a hope of heading off the Hill-Wheeler bill the liquor men are supporting the one introduced by Senator Elton R. Brown, Republican leader, the purpose of which is to limit the number of saloons in each city, proportionate to population and increasing the license tax. But the anti-liquor people will have none of it. Only a few years ago the liquor men would have bitterly opposed any such attempt to restrict their operations, one of the signs, the temperance men say, of the rapid growth of prohibition sentiment in New York State.

BARBADOS CONTRIBUTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The Secretary of State for the Colonies announces that the British Colony of Barbados has decided through the House of Assembly to present to the mother country a sum of £40,000 as a further free gift for prosecuting the war. Including the sum of £20,000 contributed in 1915 and last year, the gifts from the public funds of the colony now amount to £60,000. His Majesty's Government have expressed their high appreciation of the support which Barbados has given to the common cause in this and other ways.



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TORONTO TAKES OVER RAILWAY TO HELP SERVICE

Ontario Legislature Grants Power to Expropriate Three Miles of Road's Property in City Limits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont.—The Private Bills Committee of the Ontario Legislature has granted power to the city of Toronto to expropriate all that part of the Metropolitan Railway within the city limits, thus bringing all the radials in the city under civic control. The Metropolitan Railway operates on Yonge Street, the principal north and south thoroughfare in the city, and many years ago secured a franchise from the County of York through which territory it runs, which does not expire until 1921. During all this period Toronto has been steadily growing northwestward until the terminus of the line, instead of being in a suburban district as it was in the beginning, is well within the most thickly populated part of the city and has kept the north end of the important street like a village road for at least three miles within the city limits.

When the franchise was granted, North Toronto was but a village of 1200 inhabitants. Today it has a population of about 10,000, and has practically the same railway service that it had 10 years ago. The situation became unbearable, and when a deputation of 500 of the leading citizens of North Toronto came before the Private Bills Committee of the Legislature and asked for power to expropriate the three miles of road within the city limits their request was granted, and terms of settlement are now being considered.

Some years ago, when purchase of the line was discussed, the city's expert valuator estimated the physical assets of this short stretch of line at \$64,304, and valued the intangible franchise at \$193,694 additional. At these calculations the transaction will cost the city \$257,998 for the road, and at the present price of steel and labor it is estimated that double tracking the distance will cost \$600,000, and at least \$150,000 for cars, making a total of over \$1,000,000.

COIN SHORTAGE IN TURKEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey.—Owing the shortage of small coins in Turkey the Turkish Chamber has authorized the use of 5 and 10-cent postage stamps, printed in Vienna, as paper money. These will be placed in circulation at once.



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PREPAREDNESS STEPS TAKEN WHILE PACIFISTS URGE PEACE

SIXTY PATROL BOATS READY FOR SERVICE

Commander Mitchell Says Squadrons for First Naval District Can Be Mobilized Within Twenty-Four Hours

Commander George G. Mitchell of the Charlestown Navy Yard in charge of enrolling the United States Naval Reserve announced this noon that within 24 hours of the time he receives orders to mobilize the patrol boat squadron for coast patrol he will have 60 boats putting out to sea for active service.

Each unit is recruited to its full strength and has been assigned to a particular boat. The ensign in command of each unit has been given an alarm list with the names, addresses and telephone numbers of the men in his unit. Commander Mitchell is in close touch with all of the ensigns, so that no time will be lost when the order to mobilize the patrol squadron comes.

The first naval district, which extends from Eastport, Me., to Chatham, has been divided into five sections in connection with the patrol boat work. Twenty assistant paymasters have been appointed for this branch of the service.

A young woman was enrolled today for clerical work, assisting the enrollment officer at the main gate of the Charlestown Navy Yard. A large force of young women were today assisting the commander in the clerical work connected with the Naval Reserve.

Commander Mitchell received a telephone communication this morning from Mrs. John S. Mansfield, who offered to give a quantity of vests, sweaters and mufflers for the use of the men who will be engaged in patrol boat work. Mrs. Mansfield made the offer on behalf of a Boston men's furnishing house with which she is connected. Mrs. Mansfield was thanked for her offer by the Commander and was told to get in communication with Lieut. Richard S. Russell, aid to the Commander, for directions as to the delivery of the goods.

Recruiting at the Navy Yard is booming today. Land parties are out from the Georgia, Virginia, Kearsarge, Nebraska and from many of the smaller craft at the yard.

Young women started active duty, as yeomen in the Charlestown Navy Yard today. Three reported for duty at the official telephone headquarters and a first-class yeoman, Miss Florence Dwyer, sister of First Lieut. Edward J. Dwyer, U. S. A., of the Fourteenth Cavalry, commenced stenographic duty. Tomorrow morning C. G. Mayo, acting yard supply officer, will be aided by six young women, who will do clerical work in connection with the large amount of supplies being rushed to the yard.

Capt. R. D. Haskin, captain of the yard, today received Lieutenant Miller, who will act as his assistant and will have special charge of the motor patrol boat squad in Boston Harbor.

A Wright-Burgess seaplane is to arrive of City Point this afternoon from Marblehead, where it will be joined by the patrol boat Lynx and together they will work out special maneuvers which would be of use in protecting craft from submarine and air attacks.

Patriotic Meetings. Many Are Held in the Cities and Towns of Greater Boston

Patriotic meetings were held in the cities and towns about Boston yesterday. Others are scheduled for today. Among the towns and cities where large meetings were held yesterday are Roslindale, Marlboro, Brockton, Dedham, Westwood and Taunton. Flags were dedicated in many churches in Boston and also in Arlington and Watertown. A double flag raising was held at Temple Israel, Boston, and announcement was made that 1,400 Jews are drilling for military service as members of the Associated Young Men's Hebrew Association. A movement has been started to provide the chaplains of all Massachusetts regiments with large tents equipped for regimental, religious and social centers. Each tent will be furnished, among other things, with a motion-picture machine.

School children in Somerville meet this morning in front of the high school for a patriotic rally. Grand Army men and Mayor Z. E. Cliff of Somerville are to take part in the meeting.

Massachusetts Census

Plants Capable of Making Munitions to Be Enumerated

Plans for a census of all manufacturing plants in Massachusetts capable of turning out munitions of war have been made by the Committee on Public Safety. The census will take the form of a canvass of the industrial resources of the approximately 5000 establishments in Massachusetts the yearly value of whose product amounts to \$50,000. Charles F. Gettemy, director of the Bureau of Statistics, has been placed in charge of the canvass. Members of the committee say that this enterprise is to be undertaken on a more comprehensive scale than any other State has adopted.

Some of the acts which the local committee desires to obtain is already on file with the Council of National Defense at Washington, having been obtained by the Naval Consulting

Board in a preliminary canvass last year. Mr. Gettemy returned from Washington yesterday, where he completed arrangements for transcribing certain portions of this information for the files here. To obtain access to this information, however, it has been necessary to secure the consent of the manufacturers filing the same, and this is now being done by the Massachusetts committee; and it is earnestly hoped that those manufacturers who have not yet done so will return promptly the postal cards which have been sent out asking them to grant this permission.

A large number of Massachusetts manufacturers, however, who were not included within the scope of the preliminary canvass are now to be appealed to, and many who have voluntarily written the Committee on Public Safety asking in what manner they could be of service in the present crisis will have an opportunity by this method of indicating their willingness to cooperate by furnishing data which may be invaluable later on.

With regard to future possible arrangements, questions are to be asked as to whether the concern would consider bidding upon regular United States Army and Navy contracts in time of peace, or in time of war upon cost plus reasonable profit basis, and whether the enrollment of skilled labor in an "Industrial Reserve" would be favored. In this latter connection the following explanatory statement is made: "In war as now waged, the industrial force has become quite as important as the fighting army. Skilled mechanics in all lines of production work must be kept from enlistment in the Army and must be retained in the factories, mills and mines for the production of munitions."

"It is essential, therefore, that the names of these skilled workmen be listed and that the men themselves be enrolled in the Industrial Reserve. It is proposed that a button or other distinguishing mark will be supplied by the Industrial Reserve, and such enrollment will be considered to carry with it honors equal to enrollment in the fighting army. It is also proposed that a Government card will be issued to each man enlisted."

The information thus secured will be in the nature of a confidential inventory of the manufacturing resources of the Commonwealth, the returns upon receipt being classified and carefully indexed for ready reference whenever needed.

Harvard Men Begin Duties

Reserve Officers Corps Members Commence Work as Officers

One hundred and forty privates in the Harvard Reserve Officers Training Corps began their new duties as officers this morning. It is the intention to give every man in the corps an opportunity to command at some time during his training. The first written examination for the members of the corps is scheduled for this morning. Permanent officers for the corps will be appointed with some regard for the marks obtained by the men in this and other examinations in the future.

Harvard men who have enlisted in the naval reserve are commended in a telegram from Commander R. Z. Johnson, U. S. N., at Newport, R. I., to A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard. The telegram is as follows: "Have just completed an inspection of the regiment under training here. One company of naval reserves was partly formed of students from the university. I congratulate you upon the excellent military showing made by your men and the spirit which prompts them to perform actual service at this time."

Company D Men Leave

Ninth Members Left Behind Sunday Take Departure

Fifteen men of Company D, Ninth Regiment, M. N. G., who were left behind when the rest of the company left Boston for guard duty "somewhere in Massachusetts" yesterday morning, left this morning to rejoin the company. Company D was the third company of the Ninth Regiment to leave for service along the Massachusetts front. Other companies are expected to be sent to their stations today. Every unit of the Second Regiment is already on duty at various strategic points in the western part of the State.

Field and staff officers of the Ninth Regiment were mustered into the Federal service yesterday. The mustering in of companies A, B, C and H takes place today. Companies of the Sixth Regiment will be mustered in today.

The difficulty of feeding the troops has been met in the vicinity of Springfield by permitting certain farmers' wives and other housekeepers designated by company commanders to furnish meals for the soldiers at 75 cents a day.

Specialized and all-around machinists are in great demand at the United States arsenals and navy yards in New England. At the naval torpedo station at Newport, R. I., 262 machinists are wanted at once. Heavy lathe hands, boiler-makers, shipfitters, ship-smiths, riveters and men skilled in allied trades are wanted at the Watertown arsenal, the Charlestown Navy Yard and the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy Yard. The pay, depending on the class of work done, ranges from \$2.72 to \$5.04 a day.

Women as telephone switchboard operators replace men today at the Charlestown Navy Yard for the first time in its history.

Exercises in Schools

Flag Salutes and Singing Feature Most of the Programs

Patriotic exercises were held in all the public schools of Boston today in

accordance with instructions sent out by the superintendent several days ago. They took place in the assembly halls or individual classrooms, according to the judgment of the master, but invariably included the salute to the flag, the pledge of allegiance and the singing of "America." In several of the schools addresses were made.

At the Public Latin School the exercises were preceded by remarks of the headmaster, Henry Pennypacker. At the Mechanic Arts High School the headmaster, Charles W. Parmenter, urged that there be no hatred of the German people by the people of the United States. "While we disapprove as a nation of acts of the German Imperial Government," he said, "as teachers and boys of a great American school we have no hatred for the teachers and boys of the great German schools."

At the Sherwin Elementary School in Roxbury the master, Edwin P. Shute, spoke especially of the great American ideals, which he said were freedom, equality, justice and opportunity. Quite an elaborate program was carried out at the Wendell Phillips School in the West End. Declarations and recitations were made by the boys, and patriotic songs were sung. Cyrus B. Collins, the master, addressed the boys on preparedness, a preparedness of life which stood always ready to support freedom, justice, right.

Jewish Unit Opposed

Resolutions opposing the formation of any distinct or segregated Jewish military units in Massachusetts were adopted by the executive board of the Associated Young Men's Hebrew Association of New England at its quarterly meeting in the Tremont Building yesterday. The board's action was taken as an answer to rumors which have been current for a week to the effect that Lieut. Bernard L. Gorfinkle, Troop B, Massachusetts Cavalry, and a director of the Army and Navy department of the Associated Association, was organizing a Jewish regiment in Massachusetts. The executive board, however, favored the drilling and training of Jewish young men in whatever way might seem best to fit them for service in case the President calls for volunteers.

Guard Still Needs Men

Figures made public yesterday at the Adjutant-General's office show that on March 31 the Massachusetts National Guard lacked 450 men of full peace strength and 3120 of full war strength. More than 1000 men were enrolled in the six days preceding March 31. Actual enlistment beyond peace strength cannot be accomplished until authorization is received from Washington, but many company commanders have made all the preliminary examinations of applicants so that when the order comes to recruit to war strength it will be a matter merely of administering the oath to candidates who have already been accepted except for this formality.

One Man Opposes Resolutions

Opposition by one man to the adoption of patriotic resolutions at a mass meeting in Melrose yesterday was represented by an audience that numbered about 2000. The resolutions which were adopted pledged the support of the meeting to President Wilson, and urged the selection of competent advisors regardless of party affiliation and adequate compensation for men in the army and navy. The Rev. H. W. Pinkham who opposed these resolutions said that Germany had not given the United States sufficient provocation for a declaration of war. He attempted to offer substitute resolutions, but the chair refused to recognize him.

Wanamaker Aeroplane Accepted

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The flying cruiser offered by Rodman Wanamaker to the Government has been accepted by Rear Admiral Usher, commander of the Third Naval District here, in a letter to the Aero Club of America.

Socialists Denounce War

A crowd estimated at 3000 heard the war denounced at an open-air rally addressed by Socialists on Boston Common yesterday. Resolutions against war and conscription were adopted. James O'Neal, the principal speaker at the rally, said that statesmen, politicians and representatives of the capitalist system were responsible for the war now raging in Europe, and that it was time for the workers to control politics and industry. The impending war was denounced as one to vindicate the right of capitalists to ship munitions and foodstuffs abroad. There were other speakers from Boston and Providence. R. I.

B. U. Preparedness Meeting

Students of Boston University held a preparedness mass meeting in Jacob Sleeper Hall today, with Lemuel H. Murlin, president of the university, as chairman and various professors as speakers. President Murlin reviewed the events which have led to the present crisis with Germany, and said in order to preserve the nation the people of the United States must protect their liberties, rights and honor.

Mrs. James J. Storrow, president of the Women's City Club of Boston, outlined the fields into which young women can enter. Col. Frank L. Locke, president of the Young Men's Christian Union, advocated a preparedness applicable not only to times of war, but to life in general.

A feature of the meeting was the presentation by Miss Esther M. Nazarian, leader of the Girls Glee Club of the College of Liberal Arts of a large United States flag, which is to be unfurled on the college building. Dean William M. Warren responded in acceptance of the gift.

PACIFISTS MAKE APPEAL TO STOP WAR ACTIVITIES

Emergency Peace Foundation Outlines "Honorable Alternatives" to War With Germany

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—About 300 Pacifists left this city this morning to join other groups in opposing war measures in Washington. Later hundreds of persons favoring war started also for Washington in special trains to offset the work of the pacifists.

Why they believe war is not necessary is set forth by the pacifists in appeals being sent out by the Emergency Peace Foundation as the platform upon which the opponents of war will make their arguments to congressmen. The pacifists admit that Germany has invaded the rights of the United States, but they insist that war is not necessary, and that there are four other honorable alternatives. These, they say, are as follows:

"Conference of neutral nations, to promulgate and urge the Declaration of London as the law of maritime warfare. The Declaration of London was signed in 1909 by the 10 great naval powers and ratified by the United States in 1912. The United States agreed in 1909 and 1912 that the rules of the Declaration of London 'correspond in substance with the generally recognized principles of international law.' In 1912 Elihu Root said of the Declaration of London that 'not only are the rules of law in the Declaration of London wise and just and would be beneficial to the world, but they are the most promising forward movement toward the peaceful settlement of international difficulties.' On Aug. 6, 1914, the United States State Department proposed to the belligerents that 'the laws of naval warfare as laid down by the Declaration of London of 1909 shall be applicable to naval warfare during the present conflict in Europe.' Why not now unite with the neutral nations who suffer as we do to insist upon this code of international law which in August, 1914, we proposed? The neutral nations view our entrance into the war with dismay. Their food supply will be wholly cut off and their ships commandeered. Shall America add one to the long list of combatants or unite the wronged and desperate neutrals to assert humanity and civilization?"

"Mediation: The United States joined with all other nations in the Hague convention agreeing that offers of mediation can never be an unfriendly act. Now it is rumored that offers of mediation by neutrals have been spurned by our Government. Let us not back down. Let us encourage any friendly neutral power that will endeavor to bring Germany to a submarine policy that we can tolerate. A joint high commission of congressmen and members of the Reichstag, in accordance with the Hague agreements and with the precedents in the administration of Washington, John Adams, Lincoln, Cleveland and Wilson. This commission to meet on neutral soil and illegal sinkings by submarines to cease pending deliberations."

"A peace appeal by the President and Congress to all belligerents. Starvation is threatening all belligerents and many neutrals. The spring drive with its millions of sacrifices has not yet begun. The submarine warfare has not yet reached the height of its horror. The Russian revolution has changed the political situation. Germany may now state her peace terms. The Russian Social Democrats have appealed to the German Social Democrats to cooperate in stopping the war. Let America liberate words arousing the warring nations from

their ecstasy and exaltation to a realization of the horrible truth. "An advisory referendum: Special legislation should be enacted by Congress and State legislatures enabling the American people who will have to bear the burden and woe of war to vote on the question. All postal cards and other tests show the people of the whole country to be overwhelmingly in favor of peace and against war. The American people do not want to be stampeded into war."

Peace Party Leaves

New Englanders Against War Off for Washington to Protest

Following a pacifist meeting in Ford Hall, Boston, yesterday afternoon, some 30 individuals who are opposed to the United States declaring war on Germany left for Washington, D. C., as a New England delegation pledged to work for peace. Led by Congressman George Huddleston of Alabama but one of more than 800 persons who attended the meeting voted for resolutions condemning a war with Germany and opposing conscription and compulsory military training. Mrs. Jessie Eldridge Southwick, a member of the Women's Peace Party, opposed the resolutions adopted and made a vain effort to speak.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Emergency Peace Committee of Massachusetts. Mrs. Glendower Evans told of 30,000 postal cards she had sent out asking for a declaration for or against the war. She said that 66 per cent of the replies received opposed hostilities, and that but 34 per cent were for the entrance of the United States into the conflict. David Green Haskins Jr. presided at the meeting.

Congressman Huddleston said that he was opposed to war but that he would fight for the United States if it became necessary. He said the war would come and that it would be brought on by "a jingo press."

In the peace party from New England who left Boston for Washington last night were: Congressman Huddleston, Mr. and Mrs. David Green Haskins Jr., Boston; R. Mott Hull, Cambridge; Brent B. Allison (Free Trade League), Boston; A. J. Orem, Boston; George G. Parker, Somerville; the Rev. A. J. Muste, Newtonville; Alexander Bannwart (Independent Wilson League), Boston; Stuart Chase (Fabian Club), Boston; the Rev. Paul Harris Drake, Dorchester; John P. Whitman, Boston; R. E. Gerrish (St. Stephen's House), Boston; Ralph W. Brown, Harvard Law School; Walter Dugan, F. Aden and H. Aden, all of Boston University School of Theology; Halliwell Davis and Ralph Cotterall of the Harvard Union for American Neutralities; Bishop Brewster's party of four from Portland, Me.; A. H. Rotzell, Millbury; Wren Perrier, Worcester; Walter Muther, Newton; Harold Stratton and Arthur Wheelock, Andover Theological Seminary; Mrs. Elizabeth Glendower Evans and Miss Scribner of Boston; Mrs. Walter Muther, Newton.

DEMAND FOR FLAGS EXCEEDS THE SUPPLY

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The patriotic feeling prevailing in the United States today has taxed the production capacity of flag-making firms. The demand for flags is far in excess of the supply and is growing daily. Flags are sold before they leave the machines, various companies reporting they are 10 days to two months behind in meeting their orders.

WEST END Y. M. H. A.

Former Governor David I. Walsh addressed the members of the West End Young Men's Hebrew Association yesterday afternoon. He gave an account of his travels through China and Japan.

EXCESS PROFITS IN WAR GOODS NOT FAVORED

National Chamber of Commerce Committee to Aid in Prevention of Raids on Treasury

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Excess war profits will be the central topic of discussion at a meeting Monday, in Washington, of the chairmen of committees of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, which are working with the Council of National Defense. These committees were appointed for the purpose of cooperating with army district depot quartermasters in the purchase of supplies.

Of the 14 committee chairmen called to Washington, all have already notified Bascom Little of Cleveland, the general chairman, that they will be represented at this conference. Delegates will be present at the capital, not only from the Eastern states, but there will be chairmen from the South and as far West as the Pacific Coast.

It was made plain by Secretary Goodwin that the national chamber believed in a fair profit.

"Our organization favors the idea that the basis of supply of Government requirements in war and peace from private sources shall be at a rate of profit so low as to preclude a profit interest in war," he said. "No matter how patriotic manufacturers might be, a majority would not be able to work under 'no profit' conditions. Interest on bonds of industrial plants must be paid, and the holders of the shares of these companies must not suddenly be faced with a cessation of income. The result of a small guaranteed profit would be the instant stabilizing of industrial credit and the complete elimination of stock market speculation."

Although the committees have been in operation but a few weeks, the chairmen in New York, St. Louis, Omaha, Portland, Ore., and Chicago have submitted confidential reports which deal, not only with difficulties experienced in connection with their work, but contain many valuable plans looking toward the purchase of Government supplies on a more economical basis, as well as methods of interesting manufacturers and others who are not now bidding on Government contracts.

The following will either be here for the meeting themselves, or send representatives: For the New York district, Edward D. Page; Chicago, H. B. Lyman; Philadelphia, Calvin M. Smyth, president Young, Smyth, Field Company; St. Louis, W. A. Layman, president Wagner Electric Company; Boston, James L. Richards, president Consolidated Gas Company; San Francisco, Milton S. Esberg, vice-president M. A. Gunst Company; New Orleans, Leon C. Simon, vice-president Kohn, Weil & Co.; Omaha, W. D. Horsford, vice-president John Deere Plow Company; Portland, Ore., William D. Wheelwright, president Pacific Export Lumber Company; San Antonio,

Luther B. Clogg, president San Antonio Printing Company; El Paso, Charles M. Newman, Newman Investment Company; Jeffersonville, Ind., Thomas F. Smith, president Louisville Paper Company, and Seattle, J. D. Lowman, vice-president Union Savings & Trust Company.

Safety Committee Meets

Two Machine Guns Provided for the Police Department

Members of the Boston Committee on Public Safety to the number of 250 met in the old aldermanic chamber in City Hall today to hear reports of the executive committee and the subcommittees which have been appointed. Francis T. Bowles, chairman of the executive committee, announced that two machine guns had been provided for the Boston Police Department. It was stated that Police Commissioner O'Meara plans to organize a machine gun squad from the members of the department.

Mayor Curley announced that he will ask the City Council for an appropriation of \$25,000 to carry on the work of the committee and to provide it with temporary quarters. Joseph C. Pelletier, chairman of the subcommittee on protection, recommended a canvass of all Boston residents to ascertain their business and antecedents. John E. Gilman, chairman of the committee on recruiting, reported on recruiting plans devised by the committee, and Patrick F. O'Keefe, chairman of the committee on coordination of aid societies, reported for his committee.

Dynamite Plot Suspected

TRENTON, N. J.—What were believed to be carefully laid plans to dynamite one of the main feed pipes to the City Reservoir were discovered today by Superintendent Bugbee of the Water Department. The City Commission this afternoon will ask for a detachment of National Guardsmen to protect the reservoir.

FRUIT STEAMER'S OFFICERS ENROLL

Fifteen of the officers of the United Fruit Company's steamship San Jose, now in a United States port, have been enrolled in the United States Naval Reserve and are prepared to answer a call at any moment. Capt. W. R. McKinnon was one of the first to receive his commission. He will rank as lieutenant-commander. Navigating officers, engineers and the purser have all answered the call for volunteers and a majority of the crew have also signed.

Officers of the steamer, on the passage from the Caribbean, were particularly vigilant, as it was reported in Costa Rica that German U-boats were on this side of the Atlantic. Double watches were maintained but no submarines or other war vessels were sighted. The steamer's cargo was 33,000 stems of bananas, 181 boxes of oranges, 10 boxes of grapefruit, three sacks of cured cocoa beans and 40 sacks of coffee.

POLITICAL ADVERTISING POLITICAL ADVERTISING

Men of Massachusetts Your Duty Tomorrow

It is your duty, as citizens of this Commonwealth, to go to the Polls tomorrow, Tuesday, April 3rd, and vote for your delegates to the Constitutional Convention.

You, as citizens of Massachusetts, may be compelled to live for years under the Constitution framed by this Convention. It is your duty to see that the best men are selected, because it will affect you vitally.

The names of fifty-two candidates for delegate-at-large will appear on the ballot in Tuesday's Primaries.

You Are Entitled to Vote for Only Sixteen

If You Vote for More Than Sixteen Delegates-at-Large, Your Vote Will Be Thrown Out

The sixteen candidates for delegates-at-large whose names follow are not partisan; they are tied to no propaganda; they will serve the best interests of ALL THE PEOPLE. Vote for these sixteen for delegates-at-large, and no more.

Cut Out This List. Take It to the Polls. CUT IT OUT NOW

| | |
|---|---|
| CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS of Concord | X |
| ALBERT S. APSEY of Cambridge | X |
| CHARLES J. BARTON of Melrose | X |
| JOHN L. BATES of Brookline | X |
| WILLIAM H. BROOKS of Holyoke | X |
| CHARLES F. CHOATE, Jr., of Southborough | X |
| CHARLES W. CLIFFORD of New Bedford | X |
| LOUIS A. COOLIDGE of Milton | X |
| JOHN W. CUMMINGS of Fall River | X |
| EDWIN U. CURTIS of Boston | X |
| GEORGE H. DOTY of Waltham | X |
| FRANK E. DUNBAR of Lowell | X |
| SAMUEL J. ELDER of Winchester | X |
| WILMOT R. EVANS, Jr., of Everett | X |
| ABBOTT LAWRENCE LOWELL of Cambridge | X |
| NATHAN MATTHEWS of Boston | X |

The Committee on Publicity for the Constitutional Convention. FRANCIS PRABODY, Boston, Chairman. ORRA L. STONE, Clinton, Secretary.



Artistic Display of Flowers for Easter

The name of PENN is always associated with the finest and most beautiful of growing things. What more attractive Easter Gift than a

FLOWERING PLANT CUT FLOWERS?

We have Lilies, Genistas, Spiraeas, Marguerites, Azaleas, Rose Bushes, Lilac Bushes (purple and white), Jonquils, Hyacinths, and many other potted plants; also

Cut Flowers in Wonderful Variety of Beauty and Fragrance

HENRY PENN WILLIAM PENN



124 Tremont Street
Boston's Flowerphone: Beach 6900

PRESIDENT WILSON TO DELIVER WAR MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

NEW MEMBERS OF HOUSE WILL BACK PRESIDENT

Majority Express Intention to Approve Any Reasonable Demand—Some Division of Sentiment Is Reflected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In the poll of the new members of the House, many of whom arrived Saturday, a large majority indicated their intention of standing by the President to the extent of voting that a state of war exists. Some of the views follow:

Representative Weaver of North Carolina: "I shall stand squarely behind the President. My constituents don't want war. We are a peaceful people, but, if worse comes to worse, we'll do our part, at least. I think the folks of my district have concluded that we've come about to the end of the rope."

Representative Welby of Ohio: "I stand behind the President. Yes, even to declaration that a state of war exists. I don't think we ought to go any further than that. I think my district is with the President."

Representative Polk of Delaware: "I stand with the President in whatever is for the maintenance and preservation of our national honor, and certainly in the defense of our magnificent marine. My district is with me."

Representative Rose of Pennsylvania: "I personally feel disposed to support the President but I am not prepared now to say that a state of war exists. I think opinion in my district is divided. I must wait and see what the President recommends before I fix my position."

Representative Kehoe of Florida: "I am with the President to the end of the world. As to my district, our people are very much opposed to war, and hoped that it wouldn't come, but I think that now about 99 per cent have come to the full realization that, in justification of the honor and integrity of our country, it is time for us to do something."

Representative McCormick of Illinois: "I am ready, not only to hold up the President's hands, but to push them up. The reports of the great patriotic meeting in Chicago Sunday evening will indicate the sentiment there, probably better than I can."

Representative Mason of Georgia: "I must wait and see what the President says, before I state my position. I am against war. My State is opposed to it, and I think that they feel it is still possible to keep out of it. I'd like to have the war question submitted to a vote of the people."

Representative Sanders of Louisiana: "I stand with the President. That's all I have to say."

Representative Voight of Wisconsin: "I shall oppose any declaration of war against Germany, under present conditions. My district backs me, absolutely, in this stand. The people of my section are almost wholly opposed to war. There are lots of persons of German descent in the district, and Wisconsin is one of the four states with the largest German-American population."

Representative Knutson of Minnesota: "I am elected at large, and judging by the communications which I have received, the feeling stacks up about even. As to my own attitude, I shall be unable to say until I have heard the President's message. I shall be guided largely by what he says."

Representative Bacon of Alabama: "I shall stand with the President for anything within reason. The feeling is divided in my district. About half of my constituents are Germans, but that will influence me little."

Representative Blanton of Texas: "I shall back the President. I think that just now it is best to support his policy, whatever that may be. I have my own private ideas, however. As to my district, I think that opinion is almost universal in favor of supporting President Wilson."

Representative Fairfield of Indiana: "Of course I favor backing the President in everything reasonable to put the country in a state of proper defense. I wouldn't wish to go beyond that in committing myself. I should be loath to vote for a declaration of war. That is the last thing I shall be willing to consider. Our district is in favor of peace, and of maintaining it with honor. Judging from my correspondence, I believe that the feeling in my district is that it still is possible to maintain it without declaring war. There are a considerable number of Germans in my district, but they are not in the majority."

Asked concerning the viewpoint in his State on international affairs, Senator Ashurst of Arizona stated he has received so many letters and telegrams, expressing a wide diversity of opinion, that it was difficult for him to answer definitely the broad question. The Senator, who is a Democrat, said he was personally in favor of upholding the President in defending the rights and honor of the United States. He said: "I recently received a communication from a business man in Arizona, who is owner of a mill employing 700 hands. This man expressed the view that instead of the United States going to war, its citizens should be kept off the high seas, and thus out of danger of German submarine attacks on the world's shipping."

"I happen to know that the men employed by this mill are constantly being injured in the performance of their duties about the machinery in the plant, yet the owner cannot wholly help such mishaps. In a let-

ter of reply to this business man I told him I thought it would be just about as reasonable for him to close up his mill, on the grounds that it was a danger to his employees, as it would be for the United States to prohibit its citizens from traveling at sea because the destruction of their lives might lead to war."

"If the citizens of the United States want to get off the earth, or crawl into a cave somewhere, to avoid German atrocities, well and good, but I believe in defending the Nation's rights."

Senator Curtis of Kansas continues to receive numerous letters from his constituents, whose sentiment, in general is shown by the following extracts from two of the letters:

"Most people think it is too late to talk about what might have happened; that we are past that point, and should now uphold the President in all matters that will lead to protection of the lives and property and rights of American citizens."

"We have, in a way, been forced into the present unfortunate situation with Germany, and in my judgment, if you stand by the President in all matters that may pertain to a general preparedness for whatever may come, it will meet with the approval of your constituents."

PRESIDENT TO APPEAR BEFORE CONGRESS TODAY

(Continued from page one)

either house, were filled with people and hundreds attempted to secure admission to the galleries without success. Of the large body of pacifists and the equally large body of anti-pacifists the majority appeared to be women.

The national flag was on exhibition everywhere, its red, white and blue proudly snapping in a steady breeze. It waved from the public buildings, hotels, office buildings, apartment houses and from the most elaborate to the humblest of residences. Vehicles of all descriptions, including many street cars, carried from one to a half dozen flags. Tonight the Capitol will be illuminated by the batteries of electric searchlights installed for the recent inaugural ceremonies.

In the midst of all this show of patriotism groups of the pacifists marched about Capitol Hill, two by two, displaying sashes or arm bands with the inscription, "We want peace" or "Keep out of war."

The Senate was called to order by Vice-President Marshall promptly at noon and the President's proclamation was read. After a brief session the Senate took a recess until 3 p. m. Senator Martin announced that the House would perfect its organization by that time and that the President might soon after wish to address the joint session of the two branches of Congress.

Senator Chamberlain of Oregon plans to introduce his bill for universal military training late today or on Tuesday. This bill was attached to the Army Appropriation Bill in the Sixty-fourth Congress, but never reached a test because the Senate filibuster blocked consideration of the army bill.

The senator has made several changes in his bill following a talk with the President, during which Mr. Wilson was urged to recommend in his message the passage of a universal bill.

Miss Jeannette Rankin voted for Mr. Mann. South Trimble, Democrat, was elected as clerk of the House by a vote of 217 to 211. At this time Mr. Mann refused to permit grouped voting on the other officers, so the roll calls proceeded.

Senate in Short Session

Senator Hiram Johnson of California Takes the Oath

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Vice-President Marshall called the Senate to order promptly at noon and the President's proclamation was read. Immediately Senator Phelan of California announced the presence of his colleague, Senator-elect Hiram W. Johnson, who, attending his first session of the Senate, was escorted to the Vice-President's desk and sworn in. The 15 other senators serving in the Sixty-fifth Congress were qualified early in March at the special Senate session.

After the presence of a quorum had been ascertained, Majority Leader Martin of Virginia secured the adoption of three resolutions, one for a committee to advise the House of Representatives that the Senate was in session; another for a committee to call at the White House and inform the President that the Senate was ready to receive any communication; and a third fixing the daily meeting time of the Senate at noon until further notice.

Senator Martin then announced the probability that the House would perfect its organization by 3 p. m. and that the President might, soon after that hour, wish to address the joint session of the two branches of Congress. Consequently the Senate took a recess until 3 p. m.

War Resolution

Declaration Against Germany as Prepared by Committee

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Chairman Flood of the House Foreign Affairs Committee gave out this afternoon a resolution, which, if adopted, would put the United States in a condition of open warfare with Germany. He said he would introduce it as soon as organization of the House was com-

pleted. The administration war resolution is as follows:

"Whereas, The recent course of the Imperial German Government is in fact nothing less than war against the Government and people of the United States;

"Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that the state of belligerency which has thus been thrust upon the United States is hereby formally declared; and

"That the President be, and he is hereby authorized to take immediate steps not only to put the country in a thorough state of defense, but also to exert all of its power and employ all of its resources to carry on war against the Imperial German Government and to bring the conflict to a successful conclusion."

Chicago Pledges Loyalty

Great Mass Meeting Enthusiastic in Support of Nation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The patriotic sentiment which has been rapidly rising in this city the last fortnight, determined to stand with the President, was given voice at a great mass meeting Saturday night in the Auditorium. The hall was packed an hour before the appointed time, and bands played to the large overflow along Michigan Boulevard. Former Secretary of War Jacob M. Dickinson presided. President Harry Pratt Judson of the University of Chicago presented the resolutions adopted, and Gov. F. O. Lowden, among others, spoke. The resolutions pledged Chicago's hearty support to the Government in every act to protect the safety of our citizens, the honor of our nation, and the cause of freedom and democracy throughout the world. They urged universal military training.

If war occurs, the resolutions concluded, we urge the Government of the United States to conduct it with all the power of the Nation. Judge Dickinson dealt sharply with the pacifists, including W. J. Bryan.

Pacifists Are Active

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Several parties of Chicagoans left here Sunday for Washington, to endeavor to bring influence to bear on members of Congress to forestall any move for war. German-Americans and members of the Women's Peace Party made up a good share of the contingent.

Thames River Cable Rumor

NEW LONDON, Conn.—Search is going on for parts of a cable believed to have been laid across the Thames River here. A section was picked up on Sunday, it was reported, in the vicinity of the German steamship Wilhelm.

GOVERNOR PLANS AID FOR DEPENDENTS

Governor McCall announced this noon that he will send a message to the Legislature today asking for an appropriation to give additional recompense to privates and non-commissioned soldiers of the National Guard of this State and to provide for dependents of soldiers as was done last summer at the time of the Mexican trouble.

Answering inquiries, the Governor said that he has not considered taking any action relating to seeking a postponement of the Constitutional Convention. "The Constitution of 1780 was drawn up in wartime," he said. "Russia's change of Government took place in time of war and in fact most of our constitutions have been made during wartime."

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE

A debating club has been formed at Radcliffe College and a list of debatable subjects on English, historical and classical subjects has been prepared. Current topics will be added to the list and for the next month there will be weekly debates at closed meetings. The first open debate is scheduled for April 9. The Radcliffe Latin School Club will give a dance to aid its scholarship fund April 10.

TWENTIETH CENTURY CLUB Members of the Twentieth Century Club of Boston will give five-minute speeches in a discussion on "The United States at War, What is Your Responsibility and Mine?" at the luncheon next Saturday in the clubhouse at 1 p. m. On April 14, Ralph Adams Cram, member of the Boston Planning Board, will give a lecture on "The Future Planning of Boston."

VERACRUZ RAILWAY TAKEN MEXICO CITY, Mex.—The railroad between Mexico City and Veracruz was again placed under Government control. The property, which is owned by British interests, was taken over by the Government two years ago, but was returned to the stockholders last November. Military and governmental necessity is the reason given for the present action.

HUMANE SUNDAY, APRIL 22 The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and the American Humane Education Society of Boston have invited the clergymen of Greater Boston to cooperate on April 22 in the campaign for a wider observance of "Humane Sunday."

GIFTS TO VERMONT REGIMENT MONTPELIER, Vt.—A motor ambulance and a motor truck were presented to the First Vermont Regiment by the family of former Senator Redfield Proctor, Sunday.

PLANS MADE FOR RECRUITING ON A LARGER SCALE

Plans for an extension of the recruiting activities of the Boston recruiting stations of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps were announced today. A detachment of sailors from the Charlestown Navy Yard under command of Gunner's Mate Frederick Daly erected a large wall tent on the Common today for recruiting purposes and detachments from the flotilla of ships at the Navy Yard will be detailed to duty at the tent on successive days.

The new recruiting tent on the Common was the result of the conference held between Capt. William R. Rush, commandant of the Navy Yard, and Lieut. Charles S. Keller, chief of the Navy recruiting station in Boston. The slogan of the sailors at the new tent is "60 recruits a day." Lieutenant Keller today announced that a substitution would be opened in Taunton for two days beginning tomorrow. The substitution will be removed to New Bedford on Thursday and Fall River on Saturday and to other cities in Massachusetts the following week.

Instructions have been received from the Navy Department that the Navy needs experienced aviators for duty on seaplanes. Recruits for the seaplane service will be sent to Miami, Fla., for training. At the primary elections for delegates to the Constitutional Convention tomorrow sailors from the Navy Yard will be on duty at many of the election booths. On Wednesday the Navy recruiting parties plan to send a band of musicians in an automobile through the cities and towns in the vicinity of Boston.

Of the 32 applicants at the Navy recruiting stations Saturday and Monday 14 were received. Col. Frank McCoy, U. S. A., retired, who has charge of the Army recruiting work in Boston, and in Suffolk, Norfolk, Essex and Middlesex counties, today announced the acceptance of 142 recruits out of the 356 applicants during the month of March. In the next two weeks recruiting parties will be sent to each city and town in the four counties with orders to secure, especially, mechanics, aviators, chauffeurs, radio operators, teamsters and plant men.

In event of war Maj. William H. Parker, who has charge of the Boston recruiting station of the Marine Corps, said today that branch stations would be opened in Providence, Worcester, Portland, Springfield, Fall River and Taunton. The Marine Corps desires to enlist former members to serve as noncommissioned officers for the new companies that are to be recruited as a result of recent orders. Major Parker today conferred with representatives of the Special Aid Society for American Preparedness with regard to additional automobiles for recruiting purposes.

On Wednesday or Thursday of this week a band from the Marine Barracks at the Charlestown Navy Yard will give a band concert at the Parkman Bandstand on the Common in the interests of recruiting.

SIXTH FLOOR—HAT SHOP

No duplicates beginning at \$9.50

Filene's



Easter is bringing out WHEAT and FLOWERS on hats

The news part of this is that the wheat is turquoise, carmine, sand color, gold color, white, black, purple, brown and green; the flowers include imported pansies, as well as all the other flowers in the garden.

Foliage and fruit hats have come in, too. They are all ready at \$9.50 and more; some flowers and foliage hats are only \$5 and \$7.50.



Filene's—mail orders filled—sixth floor

Washington St., at Summer—Boston

MISS RANKIN TAKES HER NEW WORK SERIOUSLY

First Woman Representative in Federal Congress Makes Official Bow to Washington—Votes With Republicans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—America's first woman Representative in a national legislative assembly, Miss Jeannette Rankin of Montana, made history Sunday night when, for the first time, she took her seat in her Washington congressional office quarters and made the statement: "I have come as a member of Congress, not as a woman." Today the serious, important and portentous privilege is hers of taking, on the floor of the House of Representatives of the United States, the first seat to which a woman has been elected.

To a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Miss Rankin said last night that she is in a peculiarly serious situation, and feels deeply her responsibilities. Coming to Washington, however, after more than 30 hours of continuous travel, she asked that she be requested to make no definite statements regarding her policies as a member of Congress, except one.

"I was elected on the Republican ticket," she said, "and shall abide by the decision of the Republican caucus in my choice for Speaker." This was the only interview she gave to newspaper men who visited her collectively later in the evening.

Miss Rankin reiterated statements, formerly made, that she will introduce the Suffrage Bill at this session of Congress, and added that she could be expected to stand firmly to the platform upon which she was elected.

The Representative from Montana arrived in Washington unexpectedly yesterday morning. She was accompanied by her brother, Wellington D. Rankin, a lawyer. Her two secretaries, Miss Florence Leech and Miss Belle Fligelman, both Montana girls, have been at the Capital for a week, preparing for her arrival. Her mother has also been in Washington waiting for her.

The first woman member of Congress in the Western Hemisphere came to Washington inconspicuously dressed, and unostentatiously. She told newspaper men that she will be

plainly dressed today, upon her first entrance to the floor of the House. The Representative was much amused at the emphasis many have laid upon her clothes, and at speculations which have been made about the nature of her first appearance in Congress, and its effect upon the procedure of the House.

Nearly 200 prominent suffragists, including Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, national president, and other officials of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, are greeting Miss Rankin at a breakfast held in her honor at the Shoreham Hotel, in Washington, Monday morning. Many of the women who have come to Washington to celebrate the historic event of a woman's entrance into the American National Legislature, are already friends and coworkers of the "lady from Montana."

Miss Rankin's first address to the Washington public was to be made just before driving to the Capitol Monday morning from the balcony of the National American Woman Suffrage headquarters, 1626 Rhode Island Avenue, N. W. After a few brief words of greeting, Miss Rankin, it had been arranged, would lead a parade of automobiles to the Capitol grounds.

At the Capitol, Miss Rankin was to be escorted as far as the door of the House by Mrs. Catt and Mrs. Maud Wood Park, national congressional chairman of the suffrage association. Mrs. Catt will sit on the Speaker's bench as his special guest.

CANAL STREET WORK RESUMED BY CONTRACTOR

Preparations for paving Canal Street, which has been in a deplorable condition since early last fall, are at last under way. Bernard E. Grant, the contractor in charge of the work, has a force of men getting ready to put in the concrete base for the smooth granite block with which the street is to be paved. The concrete mixing will begin at once and the easterly side of the street will soon be ready for traffic, when the graders and pavers will move over to the westerly side of the street.

Contractor Grant has promised Edward F. Murphy, commissioner of the department of public works, that he will finish the paving of Canal Street just as soon as possible and that then his forces will be put to work on the other downtown streets and in Dorchester Avenue, Dorchester. The largest downtown paving job of Contractor Doherty is the completion of Albany Street and the work on Harrison Avenue.

STRONG GUARD KEEPS ORDER IN BALTIMORE

Breaking Up of Jordan Peace Meeting Followed by Rush of Recruits for War Service—Crowd Interrupts Pacifists

BALTIMORE, Md.—Baltimore today presented a martial appearance, following last night's disturbances when a pacifist meeting addressed by David Starr Jordan was broken up by a crowd which entered the hall.

Guards are everywhere. Long lines of applicants for enlistment are in front of recruiting stations today. Police clubs were freely used during the clash at the Academy of Music last night. Several were beaten and one youth was severely injured.

The affair last night began when the doors at the theater were locked at 8:05. At that time the building was crowded. The meeting was to be addressed by David Starr Jordan, president of Leland Stanford Jr. University, and other prominent pacifists.

The rapidly growing crowd outside was antipacifist in sentiment. Then a flag appeared. It was lifted above the heads of the assemblage and a procession was formed, which marched back and forth before the academy singing.

The crowd was of mixed personnel, but was led by representatives of many of the best known families and institutions in the city. They were of all ages. In the front ranks were such men as Prof. Robert W. Wood of Johns Hopkins University; Prof. John H. Latane of Johns Hopkins, Douglas Ober and Gustavus Ober Jr., Dr. J. H. Mason Knox, Jacob France Jr., Bartlett S. Johnston, R. Lancaster Williams, Major Adams, J. S. Crawford Frost and other members of the faculties of Hopkins, University of Maryland, City College, Baltimore Polytechnic Institute and Mt. St. Joseph's College.

Led by Carter Osbourne, the crowd then forced an entrance into the hall and stopped the speaking. Several arrests were made.

CUBAN REBEL LEADER TAKEN HAVANA, Cuba.—The Cuban cable d'affaires at Port-au-Prince, Hayti, cables that Maj. Rigoberto Fernandez, the Cuban rebel leader in the Province of Oriente, and his aide, Loret de Mola, have been arrested there.

Notice of Advance in Prices

ANNOUNCEMENT is hereby made of an advance in prices to Dealers and Consumers—effective April 2, 1917—on Pneumatic Automobile Tire Casings and Motorcycle Tire Casings and on Pneumatic Tubes and Motor Truck Tires.

Specific information as to the new price schedule may be had from any Goodyear Service Station Dealer.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company
Akron, Ohio



Goodyear Tires, Heavy Tourist Tubes and "Tire Saver" Accessories are easy to get from Goodyear Service Station Dealers Everywhere.

The Sign of the Goodyear Service Station Dealer

MR. PINCHOT SEES STILL A WAY TO WORLD PEACE

He Would Have United States Maintain Policy of Armed Neutrality, Although It Has "Every Legal Excuse for War"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"For our own sakes, for the sake of our children, for the sake of the war-weary people of the world, and more than all, for the sake of the great immortal spirit of humanity that still rises above the battlefields, we must do our part as citizens of the world. We must not surrender to the old gods." This is the conclusion reached by Amos Pinchot in a statement reviewing the present crisis. Mr. Pinchot believes the people do not want war. "A strong defensive policy along the line of armed neutrality," he says, "offers every protection that could be obtained through a declaration of war. Our going to war will not bring peace. It will prolong the struggle indefinitely. If we stay out and protect our own rights, if we refuse to be guarantors of the aims or the war bonds of belligerents, peace negotiations will come before July."

"I am not pro-German, nor for peace at any price. I was born in France. I am of French descent, and strongly pro-Ally in all my sympathies. I believe that the German Government has been the main aggressor. I believe it prepared for and forced the war; that it has carried it on with stupid brutality. Above all, I see in German militarism a blight upon civilization. 'I have come to the end of my faith in the whole legalistic and nationalistic aspect of the question. I feel that we cannot square our national rights with the universal wrongs that have arisen out of the war. I am only sure and clear about the general primitive and human elements of the crisis. And these, as it seems to me, have not been stated widely."

"The war has grown into a question larger than this or any nation's individual rights or local considerations of honor. It is so terrible already, so sinister in its possibilities, and so virulent in its spread over the earth, that it is unparalleled, a law unto itself. If we are to have democracy, brotherhood, Christianity, or any civilization worth living in, some nation, for the sake of these things and in the name of a stricken world, must be human enough, great enough, brave enough and humble enough to say, 'This thing shall spread no farther, whatever may be the cost to us.' Our entrance into the war will make Germany desperate, close the fist of the militarist government upon the people, and hold down the democratic impulses that stand for peace. Our entrance into the war will solidify the British Government's determination not to make peace until a decisive victory is won, and to offer no terms in the meantime that will not impel Germany to fight on to the bitter end."

"We have every legal excuse for going to war, but if we stay out, and maintain our policy of armed neutrality, it is more than probable that we can bring about a conference between the Central Powers and Allies before the time set for the great spring hostilities."

ORDER RESTORED AFTER SERIOUS DAYS IN PERU

(Continued from page one)

feat the opposition even by conspiracy and assassination and have pointed out that the Government was warned that Dr. Rafael Grau, the leading figure of the opposition, was to be made the victim of attacks and that excuse for failure to protect him could not be accepted. The Government disclaimed responsibility, and presented copies of instructions to its agents to take every care to protect Dr. Grau during his campaign tour. Hostile demonstrations against the Government were attempted, but the troops were promptly called out, vigorous action taken by the police in dispersing gatherings and no serious disturbance took place in the capital. In Cuzco, however, the authorities lost control of the situation and the residence of Dr. Grau's opponent, Santiago Montesinos, was burned, and those of several other members of the Government party were attacked. A number of citizens were shot in the clashes there and about a dozen soldiers were wounded. Order appears to have been restored.

NEW HALIFAX LINE PROPOSED

Plans for a new passenger and freight steamship line to replace the old Plant Line, to operate between Boston, Halifax and St. John's, N. F., financed by Boston capital and managed by David W. Simpson, the State Street ship broker, are well under way, it was learned today.

Two steamers about the size of the steamer Halifax, recently sold by the Plant Line, are now under survey in New York City, with a view to purchase for the new Boston service. Each has accommodations for about 100 passengers and much freight. Shippers and merchants, particularly the fishing interests, have felt the withdrawal of the Plant Line service keenly, and Mr. Simpson said the new line was planned to handle the vast amount of freight that passes between these points. The new line is to be incorporated under laws of Massachusetts, and is backed by George Jenkins, James Jenkins, James Boyd, Charles G. Parmenter and Walter Bates. Mr. Simpson is to head the enterprise. Present plans are to begin the new service before May 1. Arrangements for docking facilities in Boston are being made, and it is hoped to have everything ready for service within a short time.

GERMAN SOCIETY IN BOSTON GIVES SUPPORT PLEDGE

Resolutions Adopted by Germantown Civic Association Uphold President Wilson in Present Situation and Promise Aid

Resolutions upholding President Wilson in the present crisis and promising support in the future were passed at a meeting of the Germantown Civic Association in West Roxbury yesterday. Charles E. Ziegler, president of the West Roxbury Liederkreis and prominent in municipal affairs for many years, made the principal address, declaring that although German-born he would "shoulder a gun" for his adopted country and said that he believed that all naturalized Germans in the United States would support the Republic in case of war with Germany. Other resolutions adopted at the meeting included one endorsing the bill before the Massachusetts Legislature relative to the licensing of operators of motor vehicles and urging that tests for drivers' licenses be made more severe so that the "drinking driver" would be barred from the highways. The resolutions read:

"While we, the Germantown Civic Association, believe that the settlement of international difficulties by war is fundamentally wrong, nevertheless, recognizing that in a war crisis such as now confronts us it may become our highest duty to defend by force the fundamentals of our Christian civilization, in this emergency, Mr. President, we pledge you our wholehearted support in whatever measure you may find necessary to uphold these fundamentals and the honor of America, and we assure you of our full approval of such action and our backing."

It was passed unanimously and a copy is to be sent to President Wilson. Mr. Ziegler said, in part: "I was born a German subject, educated in German schools and at the age of 16 years came to the United States. Five years after I landed I became a voter and it is needless to say, have been an active voter ever since. At that time I swore allegiance to the stars and stripes and am not sorry now. I look back on it as one of the most sacred acts of my life and am glad of this opportunity to be able to show my adopted country that I knew what I was doing when I swore allegiance."

"As German-born, I feel for the people of my native land, and I did hope that they would win the war. But when Germany began sinking American ships and working harm to my adopted country, I came to the conclusion that I was with Germany only so long as she was not against the United States. In case of war I would always be on the side of the United States and would gladly offer my services to this country in whatever capacity I am qualified."

"I feel in my heart that I can truthfully say that every naturalized German in the United States would rally to the protection of this country and would be found on the same side as their ancestors in the Civil War, ready to fight for the defense of America."

Resolutions asking Congress to pass a law at once providing for universal military and naval training under supervision of the national Government were passed. Another resolution called on Congress to enact an eight-hour law for all artisans, the erection of wooden "three-deckers" in Dedham was opposed. It was voted to cooperate with the Dedham Public Safety League and the president of the association was delegated as representative to the league. Teachers in the schools were urged to have the children take a greater interest in school gardens this year than formerly and the association went on record as endorsing the plan for a central public market in Boston.

War Declaration Called For Resolutions calling for a declaration of war against Germany were adopted at a large mass meeting in the Boston Opera House Saturday night. The meeting was held under the auspices of 16 organizations, such as the American Rights League for Upholding the Duties of the Republic, the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the Special Aid Society for American Preparedness, the Grand Army and various patriotic orders. Among the speakers were Mayor Curley, former Mayor Nathan Matthews, John A. Sullivan, Alfred E. Stearns, Herbert Parker, and the Rev. Paul Revere Frothingham. One man objected to adopting the resolutions.

Conference on Supplies James L. Richards, chairman of a committee of five Boston business men, appointed to assist Lieut.-Col. George M. Williamson, United States Army depot quartermaster, in the purchase of supplies, has left for Washington, D. C., where a conference of chairmen of similar committees in other cities is being held today.

CAR FARES FOR BUNDLES

Car fares for bundles occupying space on the platform can be collected on the Worcester & Warren Street Railway Company's line, according to a decision of the Massachusetts Public Service Commission. At the same time it was ruled that all half-fare tickets for school children can be withdrawn; the age limit for free carriage of children reduced from 6 to 5 years and the fare raised from 6 to 7 cents. A hearing will be given next Friday morning on protests over the proposed discontinuance of service on special lines of the Bay State Street Railway in the town of Hanover.

FRENCH SENATORS DENOUNCE ACTS OF THE GERMANS

Address Note to Civilized World—Affirm Determination to Crush Militarism

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau PARIS, France (Monday)—After hearing the report by senators who have toured the newly liberated territory, the Senate on Saturday voted a resolution denouncing the civilized world the criminal acts committed by the Germans in France against private property, public buildings, honor, liberty and life; perpetrated without the slightest military necessity and in systematic contempt for the international convention of October, 1907, signed by German representatives.

Continuing, the resolution says the Senate therefore holds up to the execration of the world the authors of these misdeeds, which demand punishment. It reverently salutes the victims, who have a solemn pledge from the nation and the promise that they shall obtain full reparation from the enemy.

It affirms with all solemnity the determination of France, supported by her magnificent soldiers, and in conjunction with her allies, to pursue the struggle forced upon her to the final crushing of German imperialism and militarism which have to answer for all the misery, ruin and mourning which the world is suffering.

M. Chéron, who made the report, said they would have to go back to the remotest ages in history to find acts of savagery and devastation recalling in even a small degree those they had seen in the redeemed territories.

He referred to scenes of systematic pillage and destruction and acts of veritable barbarism committed without the slightest military necessity. He added, "We desire to brand before the world the accursed race which has attempted to force 'its kultur upon us.'"

In conclusion, he said that it was impossible to make peace with criminals. The whole world was rising against the barbarism; they must fight to the very end until they could found on the ruins of German militarism and imperialism the indestructible rights of human freedom and conscience.

GREAT BRITAIN'S REVENUE EXCEEDS BUDGET ESTIMATE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England (Monday)—Great Britain's financial year ended on Saturday, March 31. The revenue for the period attained the huge total of £574,427,532, which is £71,152,532 in excess of the budget estimate, and £236,660,753 above the revenue for the year ending March, 1916.

The most remarkable feature of the revenue is the property and income tax yield at £205,033,000, representing a £10,000,000 increase over the budget estimate from this source, and even exceeding by some millions the greatest aggregate year's revenue in pre-war time.

The excess profits tax produced £139,920,000 or £53,920,000 more than the estimate. The total expenditure for the 12 months amounts to £2,198,112,710.

COAST GUARD SAVE WORKS AND ARREST SUSPECT

BALTIMORE, Md.—A bucket brigade extinguished a fire at the buildings of the Coast Guard station at Arundel Cove Sunday, which threatened to be serious. Harry G. Stauffer is locked up for the action by the United States authorities. He is alleged to have roved over to the station and to have been admitted when he asked to talk to the commandant, Captain Moore. A half-hour later the fire was discovered.

At Arundel Cove the repair works of the Coast Guard service is done, and a large number of the men are stationed there.

German Had Photographs

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Charged with "loitering," a man who said he was Anton Hilleke, a German and a deserter from the North German Lloyd steamship Barbarossa, laid up at Hoboken, was arrested at the docks by national guardsmen. Hilleke had a number of photographs of public and private buildings in New Orleans.

Attack on Secret Service Man

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Frank L. Garbarino, special agent and head of the local bureau of the Department of Justice, was attacked in a hotel here early today and beaten unconscious before police arrived. Garbarino is the Government agent who exposed the plot of smuggling goods aboard the interned German liners here. Four men were later arrested as a result of the attack.

Big Meetings at Manchester, N. H.

MANCHESTER, N. H.—The two largest auditoriums in this city were crowded Sunday night by more than 5000 people, who took part in enthusiastic preparedness meetings. Resolutions pledging support to President Wilson in the present crisis were passed at both meetings. Among the speakers were Dean Graven Laycock of Dartmouth College and former Congressman John A. Sullivan, corporation counsel for the city of Boston.

DR. MOTON SAYS THE NEGRO WILL BE STEADFAST

Tuskegee Leader Confident His Race Will Be Found Loyal and Faithful to United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Dr. Robert R. Moton, who succeeded Booker T. Washington as principal of Tuskegee Institute, and as the leader of responsible Negro thought in the South, has voiced the opinion that in the present crisis the loyalty of the Negro will be steadfast and his faithfulness to duty beyond reproach. In an address at Tuskegee, Dr. Moton said:

"While the nation as a whole is loyal to America, we know that there is a large element in the United States that is probably in sympathy with Germany. That is natural in a country like this, which is made up of such heterogeneous groups. A great many people, therefore, have raised the question as to the attitude of these various and divergent groups in the present crisis with Germany."

"Because of the oppression which the colored people suffer, a great many people are wondering what the attitude of the Negro will be and is with reference to war; whether the Negro will be an easy prey for the enemies of the country; whether spies could use him for the destruction of the people, property, etc. A great many people are giving serious thought to this question."

"I have been interviewed by a number of people on this last trip to the North and they have asked me what the attitude of the Negro is. And I have not taken it seriously at all. It has not been necessary. People who raise such questions do not understand the Negro when they question for one minute his loyalty to his country. The flag has not always guaranteed all that it should to us as citizens. But the country is not perfect any more than individuals are perfect. The country has its weaknesses, its shortcomings, its failures. All that aside now in a crisis, it is our country. We are a race of loyal people, and to whatever test we are put, we will, as in the past, measure up to every requirement."

FOOD SUPPLY ITEMS

One hundred Chicago speakers have begun a campaign to arouse interest in yard gardens. They will hold 1500 meetings in all parts of the city. Boys on the West Side of Chicago have organized a Garden Club. They will prepare ground and do all the gardening. The agent for a piece of property which they selected for their operation donated the use of the ground and gave the boys \$5 to be used toward bearing the cost of fencing it.

In his efforts to offset the present scarcity and high prices of feed by stimulating the farmers of Mississippi to plant for a corn crop of 100,000,000 bushels this year, C. A. Cobb, assistant State Agent, has offered as first prize for the State Corn Improvement Association a complete farm electric light plant, donated by Henry R. Colby of Memphis, Tenn., to the farmer making the highest yield of corn on five acres grown under the rules of the association.

Wisconsin weather conditions in 1916 were unfavorable for the production of potatoes, the result being that the estimated average yield per acre was 47 bushels, as compared with an average for a 10-year period of 102 bushels. The falling off in production was naturally followed by a great increase in price.

Tin plate manufacturers in conference with Secretary of Commerce Redfield and other Government officials declared that there is no shortage in the commodity. The threatened famine in tin cans will come about only through the fact that packing has grown so tremendously, they declared. To meet the increased demand, however, they assured the Secretary they would do everything possible to increase their output.

Resolutions commending the Hennepin County (Minn.) grand jury for its investigation of the high cost of living have been announced by Minneapolis Typographical Union No. 42, which pledged its assistance and called upon all other unions and the central labor bodies to help in securing evidence.

COLLEGE PRESIDENT NAMED CLEVELAND, O.—Charles E. Goodell of Denison University, Granville, O., is to be the new president of Franklin College at Franklin, Ind., as an Indianapolis, Ind., dispatch to the Plain Dealer. He will take charge of his new office some time this summer. Mr. Goodell will succeed Dr. E. A. Hanley, who resigned to accept the pastorate of a Rochester (N. Y.) church.

LOAN FOR COSTA RICAN WHARF

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The President of Costa Rica is authorized to arrange for the construction at Puntarenas of a wharf adapted for deep-draft vessels, for which a loan of \$500,000 will be raised, to be guaranteed by wharfage tax.

OYSTER BEDS REPORTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The United States Bureau of Fisheries reports natural oyster beds in the vicinity of St. Vincent Sound, Appalachicola Bay and St. George Sound, Florida.

AMUSEMENTS

SYMPHONY HALL SATURDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 7, AT 2:30 PADEREWSKI

Tickets \$2.50, \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00.

THOUSANDS IN PATRIOTIC RALLY ON THE COMMON

(Continued from page one)

the flag itself. He had tried to do his duty by the Commonwealth, so that it would be prepared in case of war. "The flag stands for protection," he said. "We hope it floats in peace; but better it should not float at all if it does not float in honor. The flag stands for opportunity, but it will speak with a feeble voice if the people of the United States do not rally behind it."

Chief Machinist Gathermann represented Commandant William R. Rush of the Charlestown Navy Yard, who was unable to be present because of pressure of official business. Chief Machinist Gathermann read a speech written by Commandant Rush telling of what the Navy was doing in getting ready for any eventuality. He said that the way to help the Navy was to enlist in the naval reserve, which now needs 5000 men in this district.

Major Johnston said that the way to show patriotism was to enlist in some branch of the service of the United States. He said it was important for every man and woman to do something for the country in times like this. "Do whatever you are fitted to do, and do it early," was the substance of his remarks.

Mayor Curley referred to the record of Boston in other crises in the country's history. He said that Boston has always rendered service to the country in times of need since before 1776, and that the city was going to do its duty now just as it had formerly. "We love the United States," he said, "and we cannot see it insulted repeatedly."

The flag was raised at the conclusion of the speeches by Major John E. Gilman, past commander of the National G. A. R., and past commander of the Massachusetts Department of the G. A. R.; Andrew Houghton, better known as "Admiral" Houghton, who was on the Kearsarge in Civil War times when it sank the Alabama; Dr. John Dixwell, a Grand Army veteran who has offered to enlist in the event of another war; Lieut.-Col. John H. Dunn of the Ninth Regiment, M. N. G.; and Maj. John H. Casey of the same regiment. The flag was raised a few minutes past 1 o'clock while the great audience sang "The Star-Spangled Banner."

War Declaration Urged

Representative Gardner Introduces Resolution in House

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A vigorously phrased resolution calling for an immediate war declaration against Germany was introduced in the House today by Representative Gardner, Republican, of Massachusetts. It reads as follows:

"Whereas, the triumph of Germany would destroy the liberty of the world, and

"Whereas, the grandeur of the United States should not permit its share of burden of war to be borne by other nations, and

"Whereas, after repeated warnings, in defiance of the laws of God and man, Germany has continued to destroy American ships and to take American lives,

"Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that war be and the same is hereby declared between the German Empire and the United States of America, and that the President is authorized, and is directed to use the whole land and naval forces of the United States against the said German empire, its subjects and dependencies."

It takes more than two or three days of sunshine to make Spring, and it requires more than an occasional trip to the bank to make a successful saver.

The savings account of the consistent saver, whether it be large or small, is always welcome and appreciated at The Merchants Loan and Trust Company Bank of Chicago. Here you have the satisfaction of knowing that your savings are safe; of receiving service that is courteously and willingly given.

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ALL SAVINGS DEPOSITS MADE WITH THIS Bank on or before Saturday, April 7th will draw 3% interest from April 1st

117 WEST ADAMS STREET
Capital and Surplus \$10,000,000

SURVIVORS OF THE VIGILANCIA REACH HALIFAX

Their Boat Was Followed by Submarine, Thinking Flares Might Bring New Victim

HALIFAX, N. S.—The survivors of the steamer Vigilancia, which was one of three American vessels torpedoed by German submarines on March 16, arrived here Sunday homeward bound. Fifteen of the Vigilancia's crew, including several Americans, were drowned in the launching of boats, and Capt. Frank A. Middleton and 25 survivors navigated in open boats 150 miles before land was reached at the Scilly Islands.

A German submarine, believed to be the one which sank the Vigilancia, followed the crew through the night. "Apparently," said one of the Vigilancia's men, "she hoped that the flares which we burned to obtain help would bring up some more steamers that might be torpedoed."

The men arriving here, all of whom are listed as having been from Wilmington, Del., the port at which they were signed, included Capt. Frank A. Middleton, master; Ben D. O'Connell, G. H. Smith, A. Gillard, "Al" Amac, "Doc" Magee, E. A. Denton, Walter Scott, Alfred Saarnin, G. Olschick, V. Galves, V. Peres, D. Cacaris, Manuel Patis, M. Vaedarama, Louis Sousa, Modesta Sabate, J. A. McDonald, Walter Pitts, Oscar Connors, Paul Platt and Antonio Perez.

U-Boat Activities

Berlin Reports Sinking of 50 Vessels, Including 24 British

BERLIN, Germany (Monday) by wireless to Sayville)—In addition to submarine successes already published in the month of March, says an official statement published yesterday by the German Admiralty, 34 steamers, two sailing vessels and 14 fishing craft, aggregating 90,000 gross tons, were sunk by German submarines. Of the total 24 were British vessels, one of which was an auxiliary cruiser displacing at least 3000 tons.

The ships which were sunk follow: Coranda, British, 2700 tons, armed; Pola, British, 3057 tons, with coal, armed; Treyst, British, 3112 tons, armed; Alnwick Castle, British, 5900 tons, with parcels to Cape Town, armed; Flinton, British, 4286 tons, with iron ore, armed; Antony, British freight and passenger steamer, 4445 tons, armed; Clan MacMillan, British, 4625 tons; Achille Adam, British, 460 tons; Rio Sorocaba, British, 4307 tons, with 6400 tons of sugar for the French Government; British steamer, probably Glenaen, 3200 tons, with sugar from Java to Nantes; Basia, British, 1600 tons; British schooner William Martyn, with coal; Guard, Pencaer, Carlew, R-62, R-253, L. T. 1132, B. M. 349, L. T. 667, T. 502, L. T. 962 and R-52.

Three French vessels—Eslon, Rhodors and Etienne-Polner (Etienne-Polner), Portuguese steamer Angola, 4297 tons, with coal. Thirteen Norwegian vessels: Steamers Skreline, Allot Attika, Laly, with wood; Arant, with sulphate and paper; C. Sundt, with iron; Pullux, with parcels; Egesense, with victuals to England; Susanna, with herrings; Blomvaag, with coal; Brod Kong, with coal and parcels from Glasgow to Marcellas, and Rugin, with coal from Sunderland to Santander.

Dutch tank steamer I. B. August Kissler, 5100 tons. Seven ships, the names of which could not be ascertained, also were sunk. They were a British auxiliary cruiser of at least 8000 tons, an armed steamer of about 2500 tons, sunk after an artillery duel; an armed transport of about 4000 tons, a loaded steamer of about 4000 tons, two steamers of 2000 tons each, one flying the Dutch flag, and a loaded steamer of about 1500 tons.

April

"Mix them well together
In the very quickest way.
Showers and sunshine, birds and flowers,
And you'll have an April day."

RACHEL C. SMITH.

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THE MERCHANTS LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY

BRITISH TROOPS INFLECT SEVERE LOSSES ON TURKS

Press Them Back North and
Northeast of Bagdad—British
Occupy Shanroban

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Monday)—An
official British statement on the mili-
tary operations in Mesopotamia issued
yesterday says:

An attempt by the enemy forces to
make a converging movement from
the Shatt-el-Adhaim and Dela Abbas
on a detachment near Dattawa has
failed. The movement from Dela
Abbas was continued and the hostile
troops advancing from that direction
now are in full retreat.

An enemy force advancing from the
Shatt-el-Adhaim was attacked by us
on Thursday and after some severe
fighting we occupied the whole enemy
position, from which several counter-
attacks failed to dislodge us. This
enemy force, after leaving 124 un-
wounded and many wounded prison-
ers in our hands, has again sought
refuge on the right banks of the Shatt-
el-Adhaim.

Sunday—An official statement issued
on Saturday by the British Press Bu-
reau says:

Since March 19 our forces operating
to the north and northeast of Bagdad
have been actively engaged in press-
ing back the enemy troops still re-
maining in the area, and generally se-
curing and consolidating the positions.

In the course of their converging
movement toward Khanikin (on the
Persian border, 100 miles north of Bag-
dad), our own and advancing Russian
columns encountered considerable dif-
ficulties, the former due to the num-
ber of small canals and rivers, most of
which had to be bridged, and the latter,
owing to snow and the devastat-
ion of the country by the retreating
Turks and the formidable obstacle of-
fered by the position at Palat Pass.
Considerable Turkish forces were en-
countered by our troops.

The enemy forces have offered
strenuous resistance, in the course of
which we inflicted very severe losses
upon them and captured a consider-
able number of prisoners besides
quantities of foodstuffs and supplies.

On March 23 we occupied Shanroban
(Shanroban), after lively fighting on
the outskirts of the town.

On the 25th there was severe fighting
on the Diah River about Jebel
Hamrin (a range of hills stretching
north of the Diah River to the
Tigris, and in the direction of Kizil
Robat (20 miles south of Khanikin),
the enemy forces being heavily pun-
ished.

Dattawa and Sindiyah, rich and
productive areas some 35 miles north
of Bagdad, are now occupied by our
forces, who here are confronted by the
remnants of the enemy troops defeated
at Kut-el-Amara, which have been re-
inforced by fresh units.

Fallujah (Kalat Felejah), 36 miles
west of Bagdad on the Euphrates, was
occupied March 19, the Turkish force
offering little or no opposition and re-
treating in the direction of Hit (60
miles to the northwest).

The weather continues fine.
BERLIN, Germany (Sunday, by
wireless to Sayville)—The Turkish
War Office report of March 27 as re-
ceived here from Constantinople, says:

In Persia the situation remains un-
changed.

Tigris front—Our troops operating
on the left of the Tigris River yester-
day delivered a counterattack and
compelled a hostile detachment to re-
treat, the enemy forces suffering
severe losses. We captured 180 pris-
oners belonging to the Third Lahore
division, two machine guns, three
rapid-fire guns and a large quantity of
hand grenades and other ammunition.

A hostile squadron composed of three
torpedo boats, two starting ships for
airplanes, one auxiliary cruiser and
three seaplanes were discovered in
the Black Sea 27 miles from the coast
on March 26. The seaplanes dropped
bombs without success in an open field
west of Terkos Lake. Our fliers
dropped bombs on the hostile ships
with good effect. Also in an aerial
conflict our aviators were victorious
and returned unharmed.

Advance on Tigris

By The Christian Science Monitor military
correspondent.

LONDON, England—General Maude's
operations against Kut, at the time of
writing, have met with complete suc-
cess. The Sanna-I-yat position, which
barred the way for so long and effec-
tually prevented the relief of General
Townshend's beleaguered force, which
was compelled to capitulate on April
29, 1916, has been forced. The Tigris
has been crossed at the Shumran bend,
and the Turkish forces, according to
General Maude's report, can only reach
Bagdad as an unorganized mob. It
was not possible in sufficient force to
cross the wide Tigris quickly enough
entirely to intercept and hold up the
Turks, who must have had their plans
cut and dried for the rapid evacuation
of both Kut and the Sanna-I-yat.

The Turkish communiqué of Feb. 25
claims to have stopped the British
in front of their new position, while
that of the 28th stated that no event
of importance had occurred on the
various fronts.

In their retirement and evacuation
of stores the Turks encounter the dif-
ficulty that has hampered the British
so much in their advance, that of
moving up stream. Hitherto supplies
to the Turks came down stream, and
they had only to tow or move empty
boats upstream, while the British were
constantly impeded by the rapid
stream with its frequent rises and
shifting bed. The greatest difficulty
and the chief cause of failure on the
British side was lack of transport.
Taught by failure, money, stores, and
railways were furnished to the British
commander, who was besides left in
comparative quiet to make roads and
railways from May to December. So
that while the very thorough way in
which he is carrying out his tasks
completes admiration, it cannot be
denied that many of the difficulties
which were largely the cause of his
predecessor's failure to win through,
have been removed. The lesson has
been learned.

The tactics employed by General
Maude in this last reported phase of
the Tigris operations were to attack
the Sanna-I-yat lines on the northern
bank and having diverted attention
to that, cross the Tigris at the Shum-
ran bend six or seven miles west of

OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

(Continued from page one)

road from Péronne to le Câtelet, they
have occupied the villages of Long-
avesnes, Saulcourt, Peziere, and
Epehy, the last two on the railroad
from Cambrai to Péronne. They are
thus within six miles of le Câtelet,
the main link in the communications be-
tween Cambrai and St. Quentin, and
within little more than three miles
of the St. Quentin Canal, which must
have become useless for transport pur-
poses under their guns. Further north
they are pushing forward along the
Arras-Cambrai road, and are se-
riously threatening the important rail-
way junction of Croiselles, only two
miles northeast of St. Leger, on the
German side of the line.

Meantime, the French have made an
advance, which, as it is expressed in
terms of trenches, it is more difficult
to define. But south of the Ailette
River, and northeast of Soissons, they
have, by the capture of German
trenches, driven the point of their
wedge dangerously into the joint
formed here by the junction of the
new German Hindenburg line with the
old German Falkenberg line. The ef-
fect of this, however, is more likely
to become noticeable in its subsequent
results than in the operations of the
moment.

In Mesopotamia the convergence of
the British and Russian forces be-
comes more and more pronounced.
General Maude's troops are reported
60 miles north of Bagdad on the Diah
River, having occupied the town of
Shiroban. As the Russians are al-
ready reported at Khanykin, only
some 30 or 40 miles further up the
river, the position of the Turkish
army here, which the British have
been driving back with heavy losses,
must be becoming critical.

BERLIN, Germany (Monday, by
wireless to Sayville)—The official
statement issued yesterday by the
German army headquarters staff reads:
Western theater: Between Lens and
Arras advances of strong English re-
connoitering detachments launched on
a broad front failed. Attacks of sev-
eral battalions against the village of
Henin-sur-Coujeul, southeast of Arras,
were repulsed by us.

Between the road from Peronne to
Gouzeaucourt and the lowland of Omig-
non Brook the English, in engagements
in which they suffered heavy losses,
advanced their lines for a distance of
from two to three kilometers.

Our own reconnoitering detachments
north of Rheims brought in a number
of prisoners without loss to us.

Last night hostile detachments
southwest of Combrès and east of St.
Maurice (in the Woëvre sector) and
in the Parroy Forest (Meurthe-et-
Moselle region) tried to enter our
trenches. They were immediately
driven away everywhere.

Eastern theater: There were no
important events.

Macedonian front: The situation is
unchanged.

Sunday—The official statement
issued yesterday reads:

Western theater: A night ad-
vance of English detachments on both
sides of the wood (Bois d'Havrincourt?)
failed after a hand-to-hand fight.
Lively artillery efforts accom-
panied the attack by British battalions
on both sides of the Peronne-Pinis
road. North of Metz en Couture our
opponents were repulsed. Further
south they arrived at Heudicourt and
St. Emille.

French forces in engagements
northeast of Soissons suffered heavy
losses from our fire. In the Cham-
pagne there was tenacious fighting
for the heights south of Ripont.

On the ridges of this strip the French at-
tack was repulsed in the center, but
their storming detachments entered
our trenches for some hours. The
trenches were again cleared of the
enemy troops by the thrusting de-
tachments of the division which stood
there and which was equally tenacious
in attack and resistance.

Eastern theater, front of Prince
Leopold: In some sectors, especially
on the Shara, Stokhod and Zlota Lipa
rivers, the activity of the Russian ar-
tillery increased. Raising detach-
ments which advanced against our po-
sitions were repulsed. Our own en-
terprise south of Vilna and northeast
of Novo-Grodek had a favorable de-
velopment. Several blockhouses were
blown up and 75 prisoners and five
mine throwers were brought in.

Front of Archduke Joseph: In the
Bystritsa valley during advances into
the Russian trenches east of Kirilbaba
and south of Monte-Cassini more than
200 men were made prisoner and sev-
eral machine guns were captured.

The situation is unchanged on the
front occupied by the army group of
Field Marshal von Mackensen and on
the Macedonian front.

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—The
official report issued yesterday from
headquarters in France reads:

During the month of March we
have taken in raids and local opera-
tions and in the course of the German
withdrawal 1239 German prisoners,
including 16 officers, and have captured
three field guns, 25 trench mortars and
a quantity of other war material.

The total German prisoners cap-
tured in the first three months of this
year number 79 officers and 4600 men.
We captured the village of Savy
this morning, four miles west of St.
Quentin, after considerable fighting,
taking 61 prisoners and two machine
guns. The German casualties were
heavy, both in killed and wounded.
Seventy German killed were counted
on the front of a single battalion.

This afternoon, Savy wood, a mile
northeast of the village, was success-
fully attacked and is now in our pos-

session. We also captured the village
of Vendelles, last evening, and this
morning Epehy and Peziere (south-
east of Heudicourt), together with a
few prisoners. We made further pro-
gress northwest of Croiselles.

Parties of our troops entered the
enemy trenches in the night and morn-
ing north of Roclincourt, northeast
of Neuville-St. Vaast and southwest
of Givency (Arras region). A few
more prisoners were taken and many
casualties were inflicted on the Ger-
mans.

There was considerable air activity
yesterday with many fights. Two Ger-
man airplanes were destroyed and
three others were driven down. One
of our machines was missing.

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Monday)—The
statement issued yesterday reads as
follows:

On the Somme and on the Oise the
artillery duel was violent in the re-
gion of Rouppe and on the front be-
tween Essigny and Benay. There were
skirmishes between patrols in the sec-
tor of Flenbray and Coucy-le-Cha-
teau.

North and south of the Ailette
River we made sensible progress dur-
ing the night, especially to the north
and east of Margival.

Attempts made by the Germans on
our small posts south and east of
Craonne, near Vaujours, and in the
region west of Le Mort Homme com-
pletely failed. We made some pris-
oners.

The night elsewhere on the front was
calm.

Despite the unfavorable weather
which still prevails on this front our
pilots were engaged in numerous
aerial combats in the course of this
week and destroyed seven German ma-
chines. Lieutenant Dorme brought
down his eighth German airplane and
Captain Doumer and Adjutant
Casale each forced down his seventh
enemy adversary. Captain Matton
brought down his fifth German ma-
chine.

Last night's War Office statement
reads:

Between the Somme and the Oise
intermittent artillery actions occurred
and lively sallies by the advanced
posts. We dispersed enemy patrols
and made some prisoners.

South of the Ailette River, in the
course of a lively offensive action, our
troops occupied from Ailette River as
far as the Laon Road several trench
systems and organized points of sup-
port east of Neuville-sur-Margival.

The Germans, who made an energetic
defense, were driven back with seri-
ous losses as far as the outskirts of
Vauxillon and Laffaux. One hundred
and eight prisoners, including two of-
ficers, and four machine guns remained
in our hands.

In Champagne both armies dis-
played great activity west of Maisons
de Champagne. Our batteries took
under their fire enemy contingents
seen to be marching in that region.
There was no event of importance on
the rest of the front.

Belgian communication: On the en-
tire Belgian front there has been sus-
tained artillery fighting day and night,
particularly in the region of Dixmude.
Bomb and grenade fighting was re-
sumed in the direction of Steenstraete.

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Monday)—
The Russian official statement issued
yesterday says:

Western front: Northeast of Capul
Mountain our scouts dispersed a large
enemy party. In a fight with bayonets
two officers, one a sergeant-major, and
16 rank and file were taken prison-
ers.

In the region of Kirilbaba three Aus-
trian companies, supported by artil-
lery, attacked our position. By re-
peated assaults they succeeded in forc-
ing their way into our trenches, but
immediately were driven out by a
counterattack. The position was re-
stored.

On the rest of the front there was
reciprocal firing.

Rumanian front: An enemy offen-
sive south of the Jacobeni-Val Putna
Road was repelled by our artillery.

An enemy airship was burned as
the result of attacks by our airplanes
and gunfire in the region of Odo-
becht.

Caucasus front: At Alma, 25 versts
southwest of Gumlehkan, the Turks
unsuccessfully attacked our positions.
On the remainder of the front there
has been reciprocal firing and scout-
ing reconnaissances.

Aviation: A squadron of our air-
planes, consisting of 22 machines,
made a raid on Eraila (Rumania).
Bombs were dropped on piers, docks
and stores, causing great fires. Har-
assed by our airplanes boats left
Braila and sailed up the Danube.

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Monday)—The Italian
statement issued yesterday reads:
On the Carso, between Mt. Faiti and
Kostanjevica, the Italians occupied an
advanced post, capturing ammunition
and other materials.

There were minor successful en-
counters near Tonale Pass and on the
northern slopes of Mt. Melino. Near
Gorizia, on the night of March 30-31,
the Austrians attacked to the north of
Santa Caterina, but were immediately
repulsed. An Austrian attempted raid
on an Italian position east of Vertobio
was also unsuccessful.

RUSSIAN DEMOCRACY WELCOMED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—A mass
meeting called by the editors of for-
eign newspapers of San Francisco for
the purpose of welcoming Russia into
the family of democracies, held here
Sunday night, was attended by about
8000 people. Count Lybia Tolstoy and
Prince Paul Troubetzkoy, the sculp-
tor, were among the speakers. Count
Tolstoy hailed the New Russia as a
prophecy of the United States of the
world.

DUMA'S SUPPORT IS PROMISED TO WOMEN'S CAUSE

(Continued from page one)

who, it is directed, are to receive all
public and private support, the pur-
pose of this order being to prevent
destruction of property.

Regarding the Polish situation, the
organ of the National Democrats, the
Dziennik Polski, says: "In very truth
dreams have come to fulfillment. In
the light of acts which proclaim the
real liberty and political independence
of our nation," it declares, "the sepa-
ration of partial independence, which
concealed German military and eco-
nomic enslavement, loses whatever at-
traction it had even for those weaker
individuals who were tempted by the
possibility of organizing some sort of
Polish political life under the guidance
of Prussian teachers of the old régime.
Real and unconditional independence,
recognized by free Russia and her
Allies, is now the watchword in the
program for all Poland."

While Poland cannot receive the
same immediate grant of freedom
given to the Poles since Poland is in
the occupation of the Germans, the
Russian Government has in the mean-
time appointed a committee, including
a representative of each Russian min-
istry and each Polish organization in
Russia, to ascertain the whereabouts
of the property of Russian State in-
stitutions in Poland with a view to their
transference to the Polish State. This
committee, presided over by Alexander
Lednoki, will also determine the rela-
tions between the Roman Catholic
Church and the State and other mat-
ters.

Greetings to Russia

London Gatherings Pay Respects to
the New Regime

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—The
revolution of Russia was celebrated
in London on Saturday by meetings at
Queen's Hall, Albert Hall and King's-
way Hall. Lord Bryce was the chief
speaker at the Queen's Hall meeting
in the afternoon and Mr. Fisher, Min-
ister of Education, also spoke. At
Queen's Hall in the evening Lord
Bryce presided at a crowded meeting
and the speakers included the Educa-
tion Minister, Sir Alfred Mond, First
Commissioner of Works, and others.

Lord Bryce declared the revolution
was an event which might prove one
of the greatest in European history.
The struggles of five centuries for
constitutional freedom had been
crowned in five days. Constitutional
freedom had been achieved at one
stroke after long secret thoughts and
plans. Equal rights and equal lib-
erties were a better policy than force.
Two states, German and Austria, had
yet to learn that lesson. Austria had
the trumpet notes sounded for freedom
in Russia had begun to reverberate in
Germany. The despotism of the mili-
tary caste in the latter country was
already trembling.

In moving a resolution greeting the
creation of a Government by the
people, for the people, Mr. Fisher
said what had happened was a shining
augury for the future of the world.
It had brought a heroic people into
the sunlight of political liberty. Sir
Alfred Mond said they had witnessed
the disappearance of the cloud which
had long covered Russia. Russian
whom Germans had always looked
down upon, had outstripped them in
the path of progress and the Russian
people were now fighting not for
autocracy but for the freedom of the
Slav race. He thanked the Russian
Government for giving the full citi-
zenship of the country to the Jews.

The meeting of Albert Hall was ad-
dressed by Robert Smillie, Israel
Zangwill and others.

Overtures to Russia

Central Empires Aim to Negotiate
With New Government

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—
The Central Empires are continuing
their overtures to the new Russian
Government. A Berlin telegram de-
clares the rumors of an impending
German offensive against Petrograd or
Besarabia emanate from a British
source and lays stress on the Chan-
cellor's statement in the Reichstag
that operations on a large scale on the
eastern frontier do not come into the
question at present.

A Budapest telegram states that an
opposition motion in the Hungarian
Diet expressing an honest wish that
the Russian people may retain the
freedom won met with agreement from
all parties and the Minister of Finance
made a speech declaring the Central
Empires would not interfere with Rus-
sia's internal affairs.

A Sofia telegram states that the
Premier paid a tribute to the patri-
otism of the Duma in the Sobranje on
Saturday, and hoped the new régime
would be consolidated and open the
way for a good understanding between
the Bulgarian and Russian peoples.
Bulgaria declared war on absolutist
Russia, which she distinguished from
the Russian nation.

Meanwhile, the non-Socialist Ger-

man papers are publishing full re-
ports of the Socialist speeches in the
Reichstag for the first time since the
war began.

Position in Petrograd

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Monday)—Ludovic
Naudeau describes in the Temps an
interview with General Korniloff, com-
mandant of Petrograd, which indicates
that the latter is entirely satisfied
with the situation in the Russian cap-
ital. Normal conditions prevail. Gen-
eral Korniloff states, and the Petro-
grad army is gradually resuming its
military aspect. Six regiments, partly
reconstituted, returned to their usual
suburban quarters. A cut 120,000
soldiers took part in the revolution,
indicating incidentally the strength
of Russian reserves. By April 15,
General Korniloff expects to have his
army in a perfectly normal condition.

Among facts of promise for the im-
mediate future was the gradual recog-
nition by the Central Committee of
Soldiers, and Workmen's Delegates
that facts must be faced and idealism
not allowed to degenerate into naivety.
General Korniloff declared the war
would be waged more energetically
than ever until German militarism ad-
mitted itself beaten.

German Congratulations

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Monday)
Congratulations to the "Russian pro-
letariat on the results achieved" were
received from the German Social De-
mocratic Party leaders, in a message
made public today by M. Stauning,
leader of the Danish Social Democrats.
The message recited that the German
Liberal Party leaders had received a
request from Russian members of the
same faith asking the Germans to
"oppose interference with the Russian
revolution." "We took part in the
last Reichstag debate from that view-
point," the message said. "So did
other parties and the Government it-
self."

Message to Nationalists

LONDON, England (Monday)—John
Redmond, the Nationalist leader, to-
day received this message from M.
Rodzianko of the Russian Duma, an-
swering resolutions adopted by the
Irish Nationalists recently:
"Please accept my heartiest thanks
for your kind congratulations on the
liberation of the Russian people from
autocratic rule, which enables our
country to become really the most
sincere champion of national emani-
cipation as well in war aims as in in-
ternal policies."

SUFFRAGE PICKETS AT WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Silent pic-
keting by suffragists was established
at the White House gates today and
before all entrances to the House and
Senate office and Capitol buildings.

"Our decision to reestablish picket-
ing is prompted by highest patriotic
motives," said Miss Alice Paul. "We
women want to take our fullest part
in the struggle that seems inevitable."

GOVERNOR VISITS COMMITTEE

On the invitation of Chairman
George A. Bacon of the Republican
State Committee of Massachusetts,
Governor McCall visited the commit-
tee's headquarters late Saturday and
was introduced to the new members.
He spoke informally, saying that
while strictly political questions are
at present subordinated to the great
questions arising through the interna-
tional crisis, they will eventually
come to the front again. The important
questions, he believed, will relate
to the raising of revenue, whether by
direct levy or by indirect taxation
imposed at the custom house.

STORMY SCENES IN REICHSTAG AT CLOSING SESSION

Socialists Demand Constitutional
Democratic State—Point to
Russia's Recent Advance

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—
The Reichstag adjourned on Friday
until April 24, the closing session be-
ing marked by Socialist speeches
which provoked stormy scenes.

Herr David, Socialist Majority
speaker, demanded the establishment
of a constitutional Democratic state
and said those in touch with the people
knew the right to vote had become
precious to the men in the trenches.
Herr Ledebour, Minority Socialist,
asked why if the Kaiser advised the
Tsar to yield to popular demands in
1905, the Chancellor did not venture
to give similar advice to Wilhelm II
and said his party regarded a republic
as an inevitable development in Ger-
many.

Herr Haase, Socialist Minority
leader, followed with severe criticism
of the Chancellor and said he had been
conquered by Conservatives in inter-
nal politics as by von Tirpitz in for-
eign politics and his refusal to grant
the franchise reform was a whip blow
in the face of the great masses. He
was not thinking of a threatening
revolution but the development in Rus-
sia was a blow from which those who
ruled by "the grace of God" would
never recover and rendered it their
duty not to lose a moment in intro-
ducing and speedily concluding peace
negotiations.

Militarism must be abolished and
only by international agreements
could the freedom of the seas that had
existed so long be restored.

The speaker's party demanded an
immediate armistice and the inaugura-
tion of negotiations on the basis of
renunciation of annexations and war
indemnities.

Eventually, the Reichstag adopted
by 227 votes to 33, with five absten-
tions, the National Liberal motion for
appointing a committee of 28 to ex-
amine constitutional questions, es-
pecially the composition of the Reichs-
tag and its relation to the Govern-
ment.

A supplementary Socialist resolu-
tion to refer to this committee all pro-
posals and motions submitted to the
House in connection with these
matters was also adopted.

Adoption of German Taxes

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—
The Kaiser has congratulated the
Chancellor on the Reichstag's adop-
tion of new taxes.

SEVERE LOSSES TO TURKS IN PALESTINE

LONDON, England (Monday)—
Eight thousand Turks were killed or
wounded in the British victory
achieved near Gaza, Palestine, the
Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. A.
Bonar Law, declared in the House
of Commons this afternoon. He read a
telegram from General Murray.

INCREASE FOR HOUSE PAINTERS

Granting of the wage increase from
\$4.84 to \$5 a day to house painters is
expected by labor leaders without a
strike taking place. They regard the
demand as quite fair and say that the
opposing side is convinced that the
extra 16 cents a day is necessary
owing to the high cost of living.

Meyer Jonasson & Co.

Tremont and Boylston Streets

WOMEN'S SUITS

In Small, Large and

Extra Large Sizes

THEATERS READY TO JOIN BRITISH SERVICE SCHEME

Representatives of Stage and Variety Halls Pledge Support to Neville Chamberlain

LONDON, England.—A meeting of representatives of the stage, variety halls, and other places of recreation was held recently in the St. James Theatre and was addressed by Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Director-General of National Service.

Sir George Alexander, who presided, welcomed Mr. Chamberlain in the name of the representatives not only of the stage, but of the music hall and cinema theaters, who had come together from all parts of the Kingdom. He assured Mr. Chamberlain of their sympathy with the work he had in hand, and of their readiness to help him in the gigantic task. The profession and the trades represented had been second to none, he said, in patriotic service. From the earliest days of the war volunteers were forthcoming, not only to join the colors, but to offer their services for the purpose of raising vast sums of money for the needs of the fighting forces. The war work done by the women of the stage had been magnificent, and as regarded the men no class had obtained fewer exemptions on the ground of employment. He was certain that the Director of National Service would not advocate anything which would take from the public all opportunity of reasonable relaxation, which he maintained was more necessary now than ever, and which up to the present time they had provided in the face of many difficulties. The object in view must be to maintain the opportunities of reasonable relaxation with the expenditure of as little labor as possible. In those circumstances every manager of a place of amusement had to consider first of all how he could do without—for whom he could find a substitute. Groups of managers throughout the country might consider how far by combination and cooperation those now employed by them might be released, and how far the same work might be done in the same places by a reduced number. He gathered that the aim was not the cessation of recreation, but its continuance with every possible economy of labor.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain, who was given a very warm reception, said that since he had occupied his present position he had become something of a variety artist who was occupied in presenting his "turn" to a variety of audiences, at a variety of places. Though somewhat new to his business, fortunately he had been very favorably received, because the nature of the part for which he had been cast by the management was one which made a universal appeal to the human and patriotic feelings of Britons. As a nation they had been characteristically slow in recognizing the magnitude of the forces arrayed against them, but had demonstrated that the present generation possessed also another characteristic of its forefathers, namely, courage and determination. They stood on the threshold of great events, which might determine the duration and even the outcome of the war. They must admit that Germany was enduring privations which must be well-nigh intolerable, and was accepting restrictions which constituted commercial ruin in order to resist the ever-increasing pressure that they were putting on her. Must not they, therefore, show that they were prepared to endure privations as exacting and sacrifices as momentous as hers? The time had come when all trades and industries must ask themselves how they could best take their share in overthrowing the enemy.

Mr. Chamberlain said that when he had recently initiated in Birmingham a movement for providing recreation for the people he was thinking specially of the civil population, who were working harder now than they had ever worked before. Because a person was engaged in work of national importance it did not follow that he was doing work which would best serve the national interest, and when he was asked to tell those present how they could best help, he replied that they could help by precept and example in encouraging the great campaign now in full swing for the enrollment of volunteers in the new industrial army. Their presence would have a double and a treble value if it was backed up by their example. He wanted them, therefore, to encourage every one of their own male employees to enroll themselves, in order to set an example to others, though it did not follow that because they enrolled they would be taken away from their present occupations. Undoubtedly amusement was an essential part of national work, in the same way as it was essential to eat and drink. But just as they were told to eat and drink in moderation, both as regards quantity and quality, so amusement should be taken in moderation. He was not sure that when they were at war long queues of pleasure-seekers during the daytime were calculated to conduce to a serious and full appreciation of the fact that the country must put its whole strength into the struggle. That was what it was necessary to impress on the great masses of the people.

Then again, the labor employed in connection with the elaborate apparatus provided by modern ingenuity to accompany some of the most attractive productions of the day, in the construction of mechanical devices, scenery, costumes, and the general equipment of the stage, undoubtedly might be employed to work more directly contributing to the prosecution of the war. Was it not possible, he asked, for the theatrical managers to come to some agreement in this matter by which they might return to the simpler forms of production which were good enough for them till a compara-

tively few years ago? He impressed on his audience that whole time service from a few was of greater value than part time service from many.

At the conclusion of his speech, Mr. H. B. Irving, representing the theatrical profession, Mr. Johnson, on behalf of the National Association of Theatrical Employees, Mr. Alfred Butt, Mr. Newbolt, Mr. Tom B. Davies, Mr. Oswald Stoll, and others, promised Mr. Chamberlain their support and cooperation in the scheme for national service.

NOTES ON POLITICS

Chicago's schools have been involved in politics to a considerable extent ever since the Chicago Teachers' Federation affiliated with the Chicago Federation of Labor and Miss Margaret Haley, its business representative began lobbying for the federation at the State capital. Chicago school questions often provoke brisk debate at the Legislature. Two years ago it was the matter of vocational education, now apparently in a fair way toward settlement through the ironing out of differences. This season it is the Chicago Board of Education, which has waged a stubborn fight against the federation. Miss Haley and her friends would like to see the school board cut down and made elective and the tenure of teachers more entrenched. The board meantime would like to be separated from council control. The school board question also figured in the Chicago aldermanic primaries.

Mr. Bonar Law could scarcely have replied otherwise than he did in the House of Commons to the exponents of the opposing views that, on the one hand, an expedition to Salonika should never have been undertaken and, on the other, that the expedition is one of the vital operations of the war. The question manifestly is one of policy in which England is not alone implicated and the present moment is not an appropriate one for discussion of the matter. As Mr. Bonar Law pointed out, a withdrawal now would mean the abandonment of the whole Balkan peninsula; a wholly unthinkable proposition.

A bill which had been favorably reported, 10 to 6, by the joint Committee on the Judiciary of the Massachusetts Legislature, to allow either party in a case before the Superior Court to challenge a judge on the ground of "personal bias or prejudice" and to have another judge substituted by the Chief Justice, was overwhelmingly defeated in the House of Representatives after opponents had argued that the measure offered further opportunity to delay and obstruct court procedure, and that it was an implied reflection on the character of the judiciary of the State.

The response to invitations to attend an international socialist conference in Paris, which were sent out some time ago, cannot be regarded as encouraging. There would appear to be a very strong opinion amongst quite earnest socialists, in many different countries, that whatever may be done in the future, the present is not the time to attempt a reconstruction of the Internationale. The fact of the matter is that the promoters of such conferences are generally something more than suspect in their own countries from a patriotic point of view, and representative socialists of the type of Gustave Herve or Marcel Sembat in France or Signor Bissolati in Italy are not inclined to have dealings with them. The Echo de Paris summed up the situation with sufficient accuracy when it said in a recent issue: "We greatly regret that we cannot attend" is the reply received on all hands from Allied Socialists. The Italians have said, "Do not count on us," and the British "Do not count on us."

A campaign for a \$5,000,000 bond issue by the City of Portland, Ore., for the erection of grain elevators and storage warehouses foreshadows competition between cities of the Pacific Coast for the control of, or at least for a share in, the increased export business that it is felt is bound to come to this region at the close of the war. This competition is already to be seen in various activities of different municipalities of the west coast.

During the past 10 years the merits of an unwritten constitution, such as that which obtains in England, which commended themselves so strongly to Walter Bagehot, have been put to a hard test. The steady weakening of the legislative authority of Parliament has been speedily followed by a remarkable change in the Cabinet system which, like most English institutions, has evolved haphazard during the last century and a half. It is undeniable that concurrently with the clipping of the wings of the House of Peers the authority of the Legislature should have decreased, and it is the irony of fate that the power which once resided in the Commons should have been usurped by a Liberal government.

One by one the brewery plants of the American Northwest are being profitably converted to other uses, this fact showing, say the prohibitionists, that the great economic loss predicted by the liquor interests if prohibition should be enacted has not been realized by those states that have outlawed the traffic and will not be encountered by other states. What was formerly one of the largest breweries in the country, located in Washington, has been transformed into an apple juice manufacturing plant, that is said to be the largest establishment of this kind in the world. An Oregon plant, that was formerly one of the largest breweries in the West, has been turned into a condensed milk manufacturing establishment, the transformation having been effected at comparatively small cost, as 75 per cent of the machinery was found available.

PLEA MADE FOR STATE HELP BY SIR F. E. SMITH

BIRMINGHAM, England.—Addressing a meeting in Birmingham recently, Sir F. E. Smith, Attorney-General, said he felt acutely, as a Minister, the growing extent of the demands the Government were compelled to make on the citizens of the country. He could only say the quarrel was not one of their seeking. It had been forced upon them by a power which year by year, decade by decade, and generation by generation had been imbibing the teaching and the policy of Frederick the Great. There had been no choice left open to the British people, he declared, except that they should trust to their own right arm to hold that which their fathers, by the same weapon, had gained and handed down to them.

Regarding the attitude of the United States, Sir Frederick said they must never be impatient. It must be remembered that "in the fateful days" which prefaced the entry of Great Britain into the war there were many—and they were right—who would not have sanctioned the assumption of those immense risks, in which entry into the war was certain to involve the country, until they became convinced that they were irresistibly called by their plighted word, and that their interest coincided with the fight now or for they had either to fight now or for ever cease to exist. Yet, with all those considerations irresistibly determining the course along which honor and security alike pointed, there was even in those days a minority which said, "Keep out of it!" Was it reasonable, then, for them to say that the United States ought to have come in months ago, that they ought to have realized that the quarrel affected them, too? It did affect them, and more and more they were realizing the fact, but, he pleaded, let not us, who have experienced the consequences of this vile struggle, blame any community, not directly and immediately affected, and not quite sure how far they could carry with them the whole population that of immense heterogeneous area, for the deliberation with which they have decided upon their course at this period of the struggle. The United States, too, he declared, had seen with clear vision the nature of the enemy which was gradually being strangled, and the nature of the objects for which Great Britain was fighting.

Continuing, Sir F. E. Smith said it was encouraging to Great Britain that the great community of America, which included so many citizens of German origin, had already broken off diplomatic intercourse with Germany. That in itself was an immense step. The remaining juries of the world, he said, were growing few, because more and more they were being absorbed in the struggle. They must remember that the greatest remaining jury in this world that had watched the origin of the struggle had come to the conclusion, with the overwhelming majority of its citizens, that the cause for which Great Britain was fighting was the cause of civilization and humanity.

To maintain the safety of the Empire, Sir F. E. Smith said, each man must ask himself, is it worth our while to see the struggle through now and finished forever, or are we going to leave the mess for our children to clear up in 20 years' time? We are going to make an end of it, he declared, and I believe we shall make an end of it now. If it were true that the present struggle was greater in its character, and its menace, greater in its results, than any struggle the country had ever been engaged in, a heavy responsibility, he said, rested upon those beyond military age to acquire themselves as worthily, and with as high degree of self-denial, as the younger men in the trenches. In conclusion, he urged every one to place his services at the disposal of the State. The struggle might be for a year, but he hoped and believed it would be for less, and their duty was certainly to say: "England, my England, do you want me? Then take me, take me as a volunteer."

ENGINEERS' WAGES IN UNITED KINGDOM

LONDON, England.—Important awards were made on March 1 by the Committee on Production (Sir George Askwith, Sir David Harrel, and Sir George Gibb) affecting the wages of men engaged in the engineering trades (including foundries) and in the shipbuilding trades. Representatives of a large number of trade unions connected with those trades appeared before the committee recently, the employers being represented by the Engineering Employers Federation and the Shipbuilding Employers Federation.

The awards have been given following agreements effected between the Employers Federations and the Trade Unions to refer the wages claims to the Committee on Production for decision. In the case of the engineering and foundry trades, agreements have recently been arrived at under which the former procedure of dealing separately with each of a large number of districts has been suspended and a new procedure adopted by which all the federated districts are dealt with in the one award.

The amount given under the present awards, which apply to all federated engineering and shipbuilding firms in Great Britain, is 5s. per week, payable as from April 1, and 2s. 6d. per week to boys and youths. The awards apply to time-workers, piece-workers, and premium bonus workers, etc., and the amount awarded is stated to be intended to assist in meeting the increase in the cost of living.

In the award for the engineering trade (including foundries) there is a further provision that in districts where the advances in time rates since the beginning of the war amount to

less than 7s. per week a further advance is to be given sufficient to bring the amount up to 7s. The addition of the 5s. now awarded thus brings the war advances to time-workers in those trades, up to not less than 12s. per week. The piece-workers in those trades, as in the shipbuilding trades, have already received an advance of 10 per cent on piece rates. As a result of findings of the committee on production, they are now to receive in addition the amount of 5s. given to time-workers.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Champ Clark, selected to be the Democratic Party's candidate for Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, when the election comes this week, has been Speaker in the last three Congresses, that is, from 1911. He is a Kentuckian, was educated at Bethany College and at the Cincinnati Law School, and for a time was an educator. But the practice of the law was to his calling, as a preparation for politics, and in the course of time, he settled at Bowling Green, Mo., which he still calls home. Like many other men in American public life, he won public attention by ability and courage shown while serving as a prosecuting attorney. This led to his being sent to the Missouri Legislature; and then what more natural than that he should enter Congress, in 1895? From 1897 to the present time he has been a national lawmaker of conspicuous while on the floor, as a constructive statesman, but, on the other hand, a good, ready debater, a well-equipped parliamentarian and a popular man personally. He had avoided making influential enemies within his party, and so, when it came into power, and the rules of the House were revised, limiting the power of the Speaker and of the Committee on Rules, he was turned to as a suitable presiding officer and moderating personal influence. Nor has he been found wanting in precisely these roles. He deals fairly with members during debates; and, in settlement of party faction differences, he has collaborated loyally with the plans of the Administration. And this, notwithstanding that, in the Democratic National Convention of 1912, Mr. Clark was the closest rival of Mr. Wilson, and, at the opening of the convention, seemingly had the nomination in his grasp.

James Graham Phelps Stokes, who, with seven other socialist leaders, has just issued a statement favoring defensive action by the United States and resistance to Germany, comes from two well-known families in the history of New York's social evolution—the Phelps and the Stokes. His brother is the secretary of the Yale University faculty, and many of his kindred are leaders in the philanthropic, religious, and educational activities of the region of the country of which New York is the intellectual and commercial capital. His wife is Rose Pastor Stokes, a Russian Jewess, who came to the United States in 1890 and became prominent as a writer and speaker. Mr. Stokes derives his wealth from corporations, with large holdings in mines and railways. He has been exceedingly prominent on the directorate of almost innumerable societies organized to do good; but since the earlier years of the century he has confined his labor more and more to socialist propaganda and to party politics.

Rodman Wanamaker, who has, offered an armed aerial cruiser and a fully equipped coast patrol station to the United States Government, is a man of much wealth, derived from one of the most famous retail businesses of the United States. A native of Philadelphia, he has been more or less of a cosmopolitan since he grew up, spending much of his time in Europe. Of late years he has had two special hobbies, doing justice and paying tribute to the American Red Indian, and experimenting in aviation. His ambition has been to be the first aviator to fly across the Atlantic, and on the problem of construction of a suitable machine he has spent a small fortune and much time and thought.

Hartley Withers, editor of the Economist, was educated at Westminster, and Christ College, Oxford. For a short time he was an assistant master at Clifton College, but left in about a year. He then became a stock exchange clerk, after which he entered the city office of the London Times. Mr. Withers worked his way quickly to the front, and presently became city editor of The Times, a position he held for five years. Leaving The Times office, he became for a short time city editor of the Morning Post. In 1915-16 he acted as Director of Financial Inquiries in the Treasury. Mr. Withers is the author of many books dealing with finance, and, since the outbreak of the war, has published "The War and Lombard Street" and "International Finance." At the present time Mr. Withers has on hand another book which is shortly to be published, on "Economic Problems of the War."

TEXAS COLLEGE COMPANY
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

COLLEGE STATION, Tex.—Half a hundred members of the faculty of the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College here have formed a company and are regularly taking military instruction as a company organization. At least 80 of the college faculty and official family have had military instruction, making a total of 80 men who would be available in case eventualities would demand trained soldiers.

HAWAII FISH PROTECTION
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
HONOLULU, H. T.—Two bills have passed the House of Representatives of the Hawaiian Legislature providing protection for food fish and shell fish. Representative G. P. Wilder, introducer of the measure, said that before the territory's delegate to Congress would take steps to secure a fish hatchery here he must be shown that Hawaii is doing something to protect its food fish.

RESTRICTIONS PLACED ON FOOD SUPPLY IN FRANCE

PARIS, France.—The news that a bread card is to be introduced in France came as a considerable surprise to the public, while bakers, on the other hand, practically expected it, and professed themselves resigned, although, in their opinion, there is no lack of grain. The same system will be followed as that adopted with regard to the sugar cards already in use, and meanwhile there will be time for people to grow accustomed to the idea, and to make the necessary arrangements and inquiries before the scheme is actually carried out. The Minister of Agriculture has announced that it is already certain that the available stocks will last over until the new harvest, and that it is merely a question of taking every precaution and establishing a reserve.

Unlike the bakers, however, dairymen express complete astonishment at the proposed restrictions concerning the milk supply. The representative of one large firm has informed the Petit Parisien that the trade is at a loss, so far as Paris is concerned, to understand the reason for the regulations contemplated. There is no scarcity of milk in the capital, he said. Our deliveries are much the same as they were two months ago; that is to say, we receive a total of from 500,000 to 600,000 liters of milk daily. For some time past there has been a tendency to knock off trains on the rural lines, and this may perhaps result in the end in an appreciable deficit in the transport of milk. This, therefore, may be the explanation of the measure, but on the other hand the Minister may have reflected that the impending scarcity of fuel will prevent the consignments of milk from being submitted to the necessary process of preservation.

Coal dealers, in the mean time, characterize the introduction of coal cards as a necessity. In a statement made to the Journal des Debats one of their representatives said: Our importations in February again showed a deficit of from 300,000 to 400,000 tons compared with those of the three preceding months, which themselves already represented a notable decrease. We can scarcely count on a supply of more than 3,500,000 tons a month, whereas we need from 4,500,000 to 5,000,000. The deficit is one of about 30 per cent. The suppression of a certain number of trains may have re-

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duced this by 10 per cent, but there still remains a deficit of 20 per cent to be balanced, as far as possible, by economy and the restriction of consumption. Seeing that we cannot hope to proportion our needs to our resources, the introduction of the coal card is necessary if the quantities available are to be distributed equitably, and domestic consumption is not to be sacrificed to too great an extent.

Pastrycooks' hands are frankly displeased with the order for the closing of confectioners' shops on Tuesdays and Wednesdays, and have adopted a resolution to the effect that in view of the situation they have decided to apply strictly the rule as to a weekly rest. They have, therefore, undertaken not to put in an appearance at the laboratories and bakeries on Tuesdays, and to demand the same wages and conditions as before. The scene-shifters and other employees at theaters have also protested against the closure of places of amusement, and have secured an arrangement by means of which those with a salary below 10 francs are to be paid in full, while theater managers have accepted M. Malvy's proposal that the rest should receive a lump sum by way of indemnity to be apportioned in accordance with a table drawn up by themselves. The Minister has also promised that the theaters shall be opened again as soon as possible, probably on the introduction of summer time.

Meanwhile a further restriction has been enforced in the shape of the "fusion" of the third distribution of letters in Paris with the fourth, and this, it is understood, will be the beginning of more important postal restrictions necessitated by the mobilization of so many post office servants.

PANAMA RAILROAD ELECTION
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Lieut.-Col. Harding, Governor of the Panama Panama Canal, was elected president of the Panama Railroad Company by the Board of Directors of the company in a canvass of ballots taken March 1. Colonel Harding succeeds Maj.-Gen. George W. Goethals, resigned.

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SUPREME COURT ON COMPENSATION LAWS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The United States Supreme Court by recent decisions sustaining the validity of certain workmen's compensation laws rendered secure the position of this class of legislation, so far as the Federal Constitution is concerned. Awards totaling many thousands of dollars and extending over the lifetime of beneficiaries were involved.

The April issue of the Monthly Review of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor gives an account of these decisions, one of which upholds the law of New York, compulsory in regard to compensation, but allowing options as to insurance; another that of Washington, likewise compulsory, but in addition requiring all employers under the act to contribute to a State fund from which all payments to beneficiaries are made; while the third sustains the Iowa statute, which is elective, permitting employers and employees to choose whether or not they will adopt the system of compensation. The three general types of compensation legislation were therefore under review, and the constitutionality of every essential feature of the laws was sustained.

CELTIC CLUB PROTESTS WAR
The Celtic Club of Boston, Clan-na-Gael, met Sunday evening and adopted resolutions which call upon Irish citizens to protest against entry of the United States into the European war, the club members' demand, as American citizens, that Congress refuse to be dragged into a declaration of war against Germany or a vote that a state of war against Germany exists.



Spring Needlework

Now is a good time to acquire a knowledge of the new things in Crocheting, Knitting and Embroidering, so that otherwise idle hours may be pleasantly and profitably employed.

One of the popular occupations in the daily Needlework Classes is the knitting of the new Slip-over Golf Sweaters. Class hours from 9 to 11 and from 1 to 4 o'clock.
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1007 Third Avenue. Main 1997, Seattle.

NEWS OWNERSHIP IS PROTECTED BY COURT ORDER

Associated Press Establishes Property Right in Material Gathered for Subscribers and Piracy Is Enjoined

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Judge Augustus N. Hand's decision granting a temporary and preliminary injunction to the Associated Press against the Hearst News Service, though not applying to the chief point at issue, is none the less a notable step forward in settling the law of the ownership of news, says the Post. The Associated Press asked for injunctions on three separate points: (1) To forbid employees of members of the Associated Press to furnish its news to the Hearst service before publication for a consideration; (2) to forbid members of the Associated Press to disseminate news of the Associated Press before publication, and (3) to forbid the copying of news on bulletin boards and in early editions of members of the Associated Press, and the sale of this news to members of the Hearst service.

In substantiation of its allegations, the Associated Press submitted such overwhelming proof of the persistent taking of its news under all three heads that Judge Hand was left in no doubt as to what has been going on. He found that there was a "systematic attempt to secure the news of the complainant" by inducing employees of members to give the Hearst service tips or entire news items, a code word to indicate the Associated Press being habitually used. To offset this the Hearst lawyers set up the defense that the Associated Press had been guilty of the same practices, and that as they thus did not come into court with clean hands, they had no standing in court. This allegation Judge Hand found to be absolutely unfounded—a decision which will be particularly satisfactory to all who believe that the Associated Press service should be beyond suspicion. He therefore promptly granted the injunction asked on the first two points, which is of importance, in view of the fact that Mr. Hearst owns some newspapers with Associated Press franchises, and some that have not. Incidentally, the decision upholds the right of the Associated Press to insist upon all its members living strictly in accordance with its by-laws.

As to the third contention, the most important one, Judge Hand says that he is convinced that the Associated Press is correct in its position, but he is unwilling to make this definite until there is an opportunity for further argument and study. He said: "While I am personally satisfied, after giving the matter most deliberate and careful consideration, that the right exists to prevent the sale by a competing news agency of news which is taken from early publications of complainant's members before sufficient time has elapsed to afford opportunity for general publication, and that the existing practice amounts to unfair trade, yet the matter is one of first impression, and my decision cannot be regarded as sufficiently free from doubt to justify the granting of a preliminary injunction upon this branch of the case."

It seems as if there could be no question that further consideration will only result in his being strengthened in his present opinion. This is because the trend of recent decisions has all been in this direction. Thus, in the case of the National Telegraph News Company against the Western Union, Judge Grosscup, writing the opinion for the United States Court of Appeals in the Seventh Circuit, held that stock quotations received on a ticker in a broker's office, while not subject to copyright and in general available to any one who cared to examine them, would be protected from sale for one hour after receipt. In the course of his decision Judge Grosscup thus laid down the principle which Judge Hand has now strengthened and upheld:

"The case under consideration may be summed up as follows: The business of appellee is that of a carrier of information. The gist of its services to the patron acquires knowledge of the matter communicated earlier than those not thus served. The ticker, with its printed tape, is an implement or means only to this commercial end, which the patron, or the patron's patron, may utilize to the end intended, but may not appropriate to some end not intended, especially if such appropriation result in injury to, or total destruction of, the service. In short, the law being clearly inadequate to that purpose, equity should see to it that the one who is served, and the one who serves, each gets what the engagement between them calls for; and that neither, to the injury of the other, shall appropriate more."

Judge Hand holds that the damage to the Associated Press which arises from pirating its news from early editions "constitutes a tortious invasion of its rights" "unless public policy . . . should deprive it of further right to restrict the use of its news." As to the latter point, Judge Hand says: "No adequate reason occurs to me for allowing a competitor to sell and disseminate the news obtained through the efforts of the gatherer until the ordinary customers of the gatherer within the field in which it operates have had sufficient time to receive and publish the news." There is every reason to believe that this will become the law of the land. In Ceylon, the publisher of news has statutory protection for 48 hours after publication, in South Australia for 24 hours, in Hongkong for 36 hours,

in the Straits Settlements for 48 hours. We shall surely not fall behind the British colonies in similarly protecting those who gather and write news, often at heavy risk to themselves, great expense, and in the use of special facilities or enterprise.

REAL ESTATE

The sale of a large mercantile property, whereby George M. Cushing et al., trustees, take title to the five-story brick and stone building at 96 and 98 Federal Street on 4558 square feet of land extending through to 11 and 13 Leather Square, has been closed. The property is assessed for \$113,900, with \$113,900 of that amount carried on the land. Natalie S. Whitwell et al., trustees, conveyed the deed.

Papers have gone to record in the sale of a four-story brick house and lot of land at 48 Tennyson Street, corner of Columbus Avenue, South End, owned by Arria S. D. Howe and taxed for \$13,000. Of this amount the 1014 square feet of land carries \$11,100. Charles Wood is the buyer.

LARGE SALE IN WEST ROXBURY
The Forest Hills Real Estate Trust has just closed the purchase of a large tract of vacant land in West Roxbury, owned by J. Mercer Seaver et al., trustees, containing in all about 200,000 square feet, fronting on Forest Hills and Morton streets, also on Arborway. The property is assessed for \$51,200, including a small frame building.

DORCHESTER TRANSACTION
The Investment Realty Company has purchased from Katherine F. Nelson the frame house and lot of land situated 119-121 Harvard Street, corner 52 Greenwood Street, Dorchester. The total assessment is \$6800, of which \$2300 applies on the 3800 square feet of land.

TRANSACTION IN ROXBURY
The trustees of Tufts College have sold to the New England Conservatory of Music the properties formerly owned by Peter Gilligan, located at the corner of Madison Court and Mechanic Street, Roxbury, a total area of 12,230 square feet and an assessment of \$22,900. The grantors will continue to occupy 26 and 28 Mechanic Street for their laboratory purposes. The negotiations were closed through the office of Joseph Balch.

Harry Poloshook has purchased from Jacob Levin, deed coming through Jacob Saunders, nine of the three-story brick houses recently bought on Gertrude Street, Roxbury. Six of the houses with 4361 square feet of land are situated 7 to 17 on one side and carry an assessment of \$19,200, of which \$2400 is land value and the other three are from 10 to 14 on the other side. The taxed value is \$9600 including \$1800 on 2176 square feet of land.

Moses Richmond has purchased from the Noddle Island Cooperative Bank, deed coming through William N. Nolen et al., the frame house and 5510 square feet of land through William N. Nolen et al., the frame house and 5510 square feet of land at 3042 Washington Street and Walnut Park, which is assessed for \$6500, including \$3300 on the lot. It is the purchaser's intention to erect at once a new building.

Charles P. Upton bought from Minnie H. Stone a tract of vacant land fronting on Humboldt Avenue, Hollander and Holworthy streets, Roxbury, containing 34,154 square feet, assessed for \$6000.

BROOKLINE SALE

A. H. Pray has sold his frame house and 6000 square feet of land at 53 Crowninshield Road, Brookline, taxed for \$9000. H. W. Fenton was the buyer through the office of Chamberlain & Wheeler, Inc.

Title was passed today of the large brick mansion house and 19,734 square feet of land on Welch Road and Warren Street, Brookline, owned by Mrs. George W. Benedict of Cambridge. The property is assessed for \$25,500, of which \$20,000 is on the house and \$5500 on the land. The purchaser is Daniel P. Rhodes, who buys for investment and future occupancy. Henry D. Bennett was the broker.

PURCHASES IN ARLINGTON

John P. Wyman has sold a parcel of land in the rear of Wyman Terrace, Arlington, containing about 45,000 square feet bordering Spy Pond. The purchaser was the Arlington & Belmont Ice Company. The Edward T. Harrington Company were brokers.

The same brokers have sold for John P. Wyman et al., a parcel of land of the west side of Massachusetts Avenue corner of Wyman Terrace, with a frontage of 150 feet and containing 15,000 square feet. The purchaser was Clayton A. Goodwin, who will erect three high-class dwelling houses at once.

REAL ESTATE SUMMARY

The files of the Real Estate Exchange show the following entries of record at the Suffolk Registry of Deeds for the week ending March 31, 1917:

| Transactions | Mtgs | Amount |
|------------------------|------|-----------|
| March 26..... | 67 | 29 |
| March 27..... | 95 | 36 |
| March 28..... | 77 | 35 |
| March 29..... | 214 | 126 |
| March 30..... | 32 | 45 |
| March 31..... | 145 | 65 |
| Totals..... | 690 | 336 |
| Same week 1916..... | 453 | 251 |
| Same week 1915..... | 576 | 279 |
| Wk end Mar 24, 17, 492 | 355 | 1,541,269 |

APRIL REAL ESTATE SUMMARY

The files of the Real Estate Exchange show the following entries of record at the Suffolk Registry of Deeds for the month of March, 1917:

| 1917 | 1916 | 1915 |
|-------------------|--------------|-------------|
| No transfers..... | 2,222 | 1,567 |
| No mortgages..... | 1,131 | 1,067 |
| Am't m'tgs..... | \$74,225,862 | \$5,292,531 |
| | | \$6,549,968 |

VOTERS URGED TO GET OUT TO THE PRIMARIES

Candidates for Delegate to Massachusetts Constitutional Convention Close Campaign With General Appeal

Candidates for nomination at Tuesday's special primary for the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention today are finishing their campaign with a general appeal to the voters to attend the polls. The primary is for all the male voters of the State, because of the contest among the candidates for delegate-at-large. Voters in three of the congressional districts and 103 representatives will also have to choose among the many candidates for delegates from the districts.

The polls will be open in Boston and nearby cities and towns as follows tomorrow:

| Arlington | Polls open | Polls close |
|------------|------------|-------------|
| Arlington | 4 p. m. | 8 p. m. |
| Belmont | 4:30 p. m. | 8:30 p. m. |
| Boston | 6 a. m. | 6 p. m. |
| Brookline | 7 a. m. | 6 p. m. |
| Cambridge | 12 noon | 9 p. m. |
| Chelsea | 12 noon | 9 p. m. |
| Dorchester | 12 noon | 9 p. m. |
| Lynde | 12 noon | 9 p. m. |
| Malden | 6 a. m. | 8 p. m. |
| Medford | 6 a. m. | 8 p. m. |
| Melrose | 6 a. m. | 8 p. m. |
| Nahant | 12 noon | 9 p. m. |
| Natick | 12 noon | 8 p. m. |
| Newton | 6 a. m. | 4:30 p. m. |
| Reading | 3 p. m. | 8 p. m. |
| Wellesley | 11 a. m. | 8 p. m. |
| Saugus | 12 noon | 9 p. m. |
| Stoneham | 3 p. m. | 9 p. m. |
| Woburn | 4 p. m. | 8 p. m. |
| Winchester | 5:45 p. m. | 8:30 p. m. |
| Woburn | 12 noon | 9 p. m. |

The candidates nominated at tomorrow's primary, together with the candidates in districts which do not hold a primary, will be the nominees at the special election of delegates, May 1. The convention, the first to be held in Massachusetts since 1853, is due to convene at the State House Wednesday, June 6.

There are 52 candidates for delegate-at-large whose names will appear on the ballot tomorrow, from among which the voter is entitled to choose 16. The 32 receiving the highest totals will be the nominees at the May election for the 16 positions of delegate-at-large to the convention.

Several groups of citizens have urged the selection of certain candidates for delegate-at-large, and to this end have made public "slates" of candidates, asking voters to mark their ballots in behalf of each man on the "slate."

The latest of these slates to make its appearance is that indorsed by citizens who represent numerous patriotic societies and good government clubs. It includes several candidates conspicuous for their championship of prohibition and the anticorporation amendment. The slate follows: Charles Francis Adams 2d of Concord, John L. Bates of Brookline, Addison P. Beardsley of Boston, Charles W. Clifford of New Bedford, George W. Coleman of Boston, Edwin U. Curtis of Boston, Samuel J. Elder of Winchester, Wilmot R. Evans Jr. of Everett, Eugene N. Foss of Boston, Arthur D. Hill of Boston, Walter S. Hutchins of Greenfield, Prof Lewis J. Johnson of Harvard, Nathan Matthews of Boston, James A. Stiles of Gardner, Moorfield Storey of Lincoln and Joseph Walker of Brookline.

Another "slate" is that recommended by the "Committee on Publicity for the Constitutional Convention," a group of citizens, who recently made public a statement setting forth the opposition side of the initiative and referendum question. Their "slate" is as follows:

Charles Francis Adams of Concord, Albert S. Apsey of Cambridge, Charles J. Barton of Melrose, John L. Bates of Brookline, William H. Brooks of Holyoke, Charles F. Choate Jr. of Southborough, Charles W. Clifford of New Bedford, Louis A. Coolidge of Milton, John W. Cummings of Fall River, Edwin U. Curtis of Boston, George H. Doty of Waltham, Frank E. Dunbar of Lowell, Samuel J. Elder of Winchester, Wilmot R. Evans Jr. of Everett, Abbott Lawrence Lowell of Cambridge, Nathan Matthews of Boston.

The "initiative and referendum" slate, so-called because its candidates are said to champion the initiative and referendum, has recently been made public by a committee of two of the candidates, Matthew Hale and Josiah Quincy. With the exception of one name which does not appear on the slate, it is the same as a slate favored earlier in the campaign by the Union for a Progressive Constitution, officials of which stated that the main object of the union was adoption of the initiative and referendum. The slate follows:

George W. Anderson, Walter A. Buie, George W. Coleman, Arthur D. Hill, Patrick H. Jennings, Lewis J. Johnson, James T. Moriarty, Joseph C. Pelletier, Josiah Quincy, Charles B. Strecker, Joseph Walker, David I. Walsh, Sherman L. Whipple, George H. Wrenn, Matthew Hale.

The other candidates for delegate-at-large, whose names do not appear on one or more of the three slates, are President Harry A. Garfield of Williams College, former State Senator Robert M. Washburn, Wendell P. Thore of Boston, a member of the Special Commission on Social Insurance; John Weaver Sherman of Boston, Socialist and organized labor leader; William G. Andrew of Somerville, Samuel R. Cutler of Revere, Arthur W. DeGosh of Boston, Daniel R. Donovan of Springfield, Ralph W. Glog of Boston, Clarence W. Rowley of Boston, Whitfield L. Tuck of Winchester, Lombard Williams of Dedham and Daniel E. Denny of Worcester.

One of the developments of the day, in which political circles are interested, is an advertisement of former

Governor Foss' candidacy for delegate-at-large in which he sets forth his platform as follows:

1. The initiative and referendum. 2. Equal suffrage. 3. State prohibition as a step to national prohibition. (Since Colorado went dry 1260 Denver washerwomen have quit washing. Their men are sober.) 4. An anti-sectarian amendment. The American ideal is complete separation of church and State.

The Committee on Publicity is also publishing advertisements of its "slate" of candidates for delegate-at-large.

Notices have been sent to political leaders by election boards that the results of the voting Tuesday for the State as a whole may not be ready, even unofficially, until Wednesday afternoon.

Budget Experience Pointed At

Harvey S. Chase of Brookline, one of the candidates for delegate-at-large to the Constitutional Convention, made public today a letter from Governor McCall to him early in the campaign, expressing a wish that his experience with the "State budget" system could be available for use by the convention. The letter follows:

"It will probably interest you to know that the discussion of the constitutional executive budget in Maryland was an important feature at the recent Governors' Conference in Washington. The Governor of Maryland gave a very careful address on the subject and commended very highly the working of the budget. Your part in the adoption of the project was referred to in the discussion. 'I trust that our approaching Constitutional Convention will recommend an amendment similar to the budget amendment in Maryland and if you shall find yourself able to assist to that end I shall be very glad indeed.'"

SHIPPING NEWS

About 1100 tons of bauxite ore was brought to an American port from the West Indies today aboard the Norwegian freighter Fagersund. This is one of the first bauxite cargoes to come from the West Indies as before the war bauxite came from France.

Two British steamers from England safely reached the United States today, the Warren liner Bay State and Cunard freighter Vinovia. The Bay State brought shipments of bulbs for spring planting, antique glass, wool, hides, machinery and salt, while the Vinovia had 700 casks and sacks of whiting and 620 tons of chalk.

Aboard the fishing schooner Mary C. Santos, which arrived at South Boston today, was a large gannet, which had alighted on a dory occupied by Michael McGill, off Chatham Saturday night. McGill had difficulty in capturing the bird, but brought it in today and plans to sell or dispose of it if possible.

Prices of fresh fish were high at the fish pier today. Arrivals: Str Comber 132,500 pounds, str Billow 128,200, schrs Ruth 62,800, Progress 19,600, A W Black 11,800, Valeria 51,000, F S Grayby 25,700, Josephine De Costa 21,700, Mary C Santos 27,300, Edith Sullivan 9500, Mary E Smett 3100, and A C Nunan 9500, and 8000 pounds of filefish. Flounders were brought in by the Anna 20,000, Dorothy B 20,000, Sarah 5000, and F S Willett 4000. Wholesale dealers' prices per hundred weight: Haddock \$6.50@8, steak cod \$12@16, market cod \$5@9, pollock \$7.25@12, large hake \$11@13, small hake \$9@9.75, cusk \$5@8.50, and tile fish \$8.

Gloucester arrivals included the sch Waldo L. Streams, 8000 pounds halibut and an equal amount of fresh fish, and gill netters 17,500 pounds. The netters landed 18,500 pounds Sunday. The wharftmen are out on strike this morning in sympathy with the striking fishermen.

Capt. Alexander Fenton, who commanded the Warren liner Sagamore in the Boston-Liverpool service for 25 years, and missed his first trip in that vessel on the voyage during which it was sunk by a German submarine, now commands the steamer Bay State, arriving at a United States port today.

BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

Columbus Ave., 1534-1536, Ward 15; Margaret C. Walsh, S. J. Rantin; brick garage.

Bayside St., 5, Ward 17; P. F. & J. J. Lamont, A. D. Dion; frame dwelling.

A. E. JUDD FEED AND FUEL
Famous Waucho Flour, Seeds of All Kinds, 388 Orange St., Redlands, Cal. Phone Main 809.

THE HOME INVESTMENT ASSOCIATION
REDLANDS, CAL.
Will pay 6% on its Coupon Certificates
Ample Security—State Supervision

F. B. KING—Jeweler
109 Orange Street, REDLANDS, CAL.

REID & FINDLAY
The Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes and Stetson Hats. REDLANDS, CALIFORNIA.

SUZZES, REDLANDS, CAL.
CAFETERIA—GROCKERY—BAKERY
Hot Rolls at 4 P. M. daily

REDLANDS VULCANIZING WORKS
Tires, Tire Repairing and Oils
110 West State Street, REDLANDS, CAL.

REDLANDS FURNITURE & CARPET CO.
Linoleum, China, Brackets, Hardware, Stoves,
12 West State St., Redlands, Cal.

CITY CLEANING AND DYE WORKS
335 Orange Street, REDLANDS, CAL.
Phone Main 315

C. W. Merriman Dry Goods Company
12 E. State St., Redlands, Cal.
MERCHANDISE OF DEFENDABLE QUALITY

A. LEIPSC
Ready to Wear and Dry Goods
Redlands, Cal.

BENNETT'S BOOTERY
East State Of Fifth, REDLANDS, CAL.

Meat, Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables, Pastries
THE BARRON GROCERY CO.
Phone 808, Post Office Bldg., REDLANDS, CAL.

ROXBURY PERMIT OPPOSED

Residents of Mt. Pleasant District Object to Transfer of License and Ask a Hearing From Licensing Board

Property owners, residents, home and school associations, and churches of various denominations in the Mt. Pleasant district of Roxbury have united in filing with the Boston Licensing Board a petition for a public hearing at which they will protest against granting the application for the transfer of a first class liquor license from Norfolk Avenue to the corner of Dudley and Albion streets.

Residents of the district who are opposing the application for the transfer of the liquor license state that there is scarcely another corner in the city where so many school children pass daily as the corner where the applicant wishes to open the saloon. Children from four schools pass the proposed site and in addition a motion picture house is nearby, and in attending the daily and Saturday performances a large number of young children, the property owners say, will have to stand in front of the open saloon.

About two years ago the citizens of the Mt. Pleasant district opposed an application for license to be located on the corner of North Avenue and Dudley Street, which is only a block from the site proposed for the saloon, which the residents are now protesting. On account of the schools in the immediate vicinity, the motion picture house, and the fact that the district is predominantly residential save for the few stores on Dudley Street, the former members of the Licensing Board refused to grant the application two years ago. If the sentiment of the residents is again considered, the opponents of the license say that the Licensing Board can hardly grant the present application.

"The applicant wants to transfer the license from Norfolk Avenue, where the community has been run down and especially so that the spring drive is now under way with its resulting increase in the demand for milk. The proposed site for the saloon is near a store licensed to sell bottle goods, and close to the schools and the motion picture house which many of the children attend."

"Two years ago the Licensing Board refused an application for a saloon at the corner of North Avenue and Dudley Street, which is only a block distant and on the opposite of the street. Property owners and the home and school associations are protesting the application. With the exception of a few stores on Dudley Street, the district is predominantly residential and we do not want an open saloon here to run down the community as it has the district from which it is proposed to transfer the license."

"As property owners and church members we are protesting the transfer of the license," said the Rev. A. George E. Jenner whose church is within 50 feet of the proposed site of the saloon. "The district is predominantly residential, and we do not want a saloon here to demoralize this community as it has the other where the license is now located. The school children must be protected, and the residents of the community are united in their opposition."

The home and school associations

of the district are protesting the application. With the exception of a few stores on Dudley Street, the district is predominantly residential and we do not want a saloon here to demoralize this community as it has the other where the license is now located. The school children must be protected, and the residents of the community are united in their opposition."

The home and school associations

of the Hugh O'Brien and the John Athrop schools have joined in the protest against granting the application for the transfer and have been active in circulating the petition which has been presented to the Licensing Board asking for a public hearing on the application.

An active member of one of the associations, a parent and property owner in the district, said today that "there is no place in Dorchester where so many children pass daily on their way to and from school. More than 500 children will have to pass the open saloon, if the application is allowed, many times each day. In addition, more than 50 children attend the motion picture house in the afternoon and on Saturdays and an open saloon on the corner will mean that these children will be forced to wait in front of it."

"As property owners we realize that a first-class liquor license at the proposed site will cause the property to deteriorate in value. It has had that effect on Norfolk Avenue, and it will have that effect on the property surrounding Dudley and Albion streets. It is said that there are no licensed places within a mile of the location, but a count of the licensed places shows that we are surrounded with more than enough licensed places already."

"A great many of the residents of the district are small property owners. They are working men with large families and they do not want to see their property depreciate in value by the opening of a saloon on the corner. We realize that the applicants will have the best lawyer they can obtain, but we are not financially able to bear heavy legal expenses. The Watch and Ward Society, however, has promised us the services of a lawyer if the Licensing Board will grant our petition for a public hearing."

PLEA FOR FUNDS TO SEND MILK TO FRANCE

An appeal for funds with which to ship large supplies of condensed milk of all kinds to France is being made by Mrs. William Lowell Putnam, chairman of the home relief department of the Special Aid Society for American Preparedness, who declares that the French Government is much concerned over the milk shortage and especially so that the spring drive is now under way with its resulting increase in the demand for milk.

Mrs. Putnam says that the French Government is making a special appeal for the condensed and evaporated milk in all forms for use in the hospitals. With the price of such milk so high, she declares that large sums will be required to send the supplies in such quantities as she believes they ought to be sent by the people of the United States. "I will take care that all money sent to me, at 49 Beacon Street, is properly acknowledged and as economically used as possible," she says.

C. L. U. SUPPORTS PRESIDENT

The delegates attending the meeting of the Boston Central Labor Union yesterday afternoon voted unanimously to support President Woodrow Wilson in every move during the present crisis with Germany. A resolution to this effect was adopted and the secretary was instructed to send a copy by telegraph to the President.

REVERE BEACH VISITED

REVERE, Mass.—It was estimated that more than 3000 persons visited Revere Beach yesterday afternoon. Automobiles passed over the boulevard in large numbers between 2 and 5 o'clock.

NO ASSESSMENT FEATURES B. & M. MINORITY PLAN

Reorganization Proposed Submitted to Directors and Stockholders Would Standardize Rates on Five Per Cent Basis

Standardization of dividend rates on a 5 per cent basis, exchange of leased-line stock for cumulative preferred stock share for share, and financing without assessment, are the principal features of the plan for the reorganization of the Boston & Maine Railroad, offered to the directors and stockholders of the company and its leased lines, by the Boston & Maine Minority Stockholders Protective Association in a circular made public today.

The plan also provides, as in the case of the plan already approved by the directors of all the leased lines, for the incorporation of a new Boston & Maine company, in which shall be merged all the present interests of the road including the seven companies now held under leases at various rental rates. The plan differs from that of the leased lines in that it proposes to have the stockholders of such lines exchange their present holdings for preferred stock in the new company share for share, on the ground that the stock of nearly all of these leased lines have been receiving dividends in excess of 5 per cent, and that having so benefited in the past the stockholders of such companies should be willing to make some sacrifice in the future in order that the system may remain intact.

The plan proposes that the new company shall mortgage its entire property to the amount of \$107,046,637 in order to pay off the present indebtedness of the company and its leased lines, the mortgage to be divided into \$88,839,000 for a first mortgage and \$18,407,437 for a second mortgage.

The stock of the new company is to consist of \$55,209,300 preferred and \$39,505,100 common. The amount of the common stock is the same as at present, but the preferred is to be increased by \$52,059,500 in order that it may be exchanged for the stock of the leased lines.

The plan gives the common stock the present voting power, while the preferred is to have preference to the extent of being entitled to receive cumulative dividends at the rate of 5 per cent per year before the common is entitled to any dividends.

In case the company earns more than 5 per cent on the common, both the preferred and the common are to participate equally in any further dividends.

The management of the new company, according to the plan, is to be vested in a board of 15 directors, of which two shall be from Maine, four from New Hampshire and one from Vermont. In addition, the plan provides that any person, who has the right to vote at least one-fifth of the outstanding common stock, shall have the right to elect, by the vote of such stock, one director for each one-fifth of the outstanding common stock said person has right to vote at such meeting.

The assistance of former President Charles S. Mellen in drawing up the details of the plan is acknowledged, and it is stated that while Mr. Mellen is not the author of the plan, it has, nevertheless, his approval.

Mandel Brothers CHICAGO

Hand emb'd crepe de chine negligees at 8.75

The coatee is elaborately embroidered; the skirt full plaited. The style is illustrated at the left.

Crepe de chine negligees at 12.75

A piquant style with large embroidered collar, and full gathered skirt with novelty pockets. Sketched at the right. Third floor.



The excellent qualities of these negligees at 8.75 may be appreciated only thru personal appraisal.

"Lady Teazle" gowns at \$15

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

CLOTH MARKETS
FAVORABLE TO
MANUFACTURERS

Volume of New Orders Received
More Than Sufficient to Care
for the Productive Capacity of
Mills—Prices Tend Upward

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—The cotton cloth and yarn markets continue favorable to the manufacturers of this city and Fall River. The volume of new business coming to hand is more than sufficient to take care of the productive capacity of the mills, and values are holding firm or tending higher on all classes of goods. The advances in raw material help to explain and offset the increases in the manufactured products, but the mill margins are being well maintained. The mill men have been selling goods freely for spring and summer delivery. There is no question that during the month of March they have been selling more than their production, so that they are now in a stronger trading position than at any other time for two or three months. Fall River mills, which ordinarily do not sell so far ahead as the mills of this city as their product is more staple, have been taking business during the past week to run through August, and New Bedford mills have booked orders which will run to the first of next November or even beyond. Values of fine cotton goods lately have been rapidly recovering from the declines of the early part of the year. Standard constructions of plain goods are now close to the top point that they reached on the heavy buying movement of last October. Manufacturers insist, however, that on the fine end of the market, cloth prices are not on a parity with the abnormal raw material costs. Mills of this city are paying prices for long staple cotton which before the war would have seemed preposterous. Long delta cotton is now close to 45 cents for 17-16 inch, Sea Islands are worth 62 to 64, and spot Egyptians have sold between 65 and 70 cents, it is said.

The volume of business done during the past week in the Fall River market on goods of print cloth yarn construction is estimated at 300,000 pieces. The output of the mills is estimated at 275,000. All styles of goods were in demand at full prices. In the past week some of the labor leaders have discussed the possibility of another wage advance when the six months' wage agreement with the manufacturers expires in June, and this has helped to make the mill men reluctant to sell goods for delivery after that month. Wages were raised 2 1/2 per cent last year, and are now by far at the highest point they have ever touched, but operatives point to the skyrocketing of living costs, and declare that with prices for the essentials where they are, they are little better off than they were a year ago.

A new 50,000 spindle yarn mill is announced for this city, to be built by the Passaic Cotton Mills Company which now controls the former Rotch and New Bedford spinning departments of the New England Cotton Yarn Company. The Passaic company is said to be the largest producer of combed yarn fabrics for automobile tires in the world, and the new yarn mill here will supply more of the yarn which the weaving department of the company requires. The automobile trade is a very big factor in the prosperity of the cotton yarn mills of this city.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

| PENNSYLVANIA SYSTEM | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| Lines East | | | |
| February— | | | |
| Operating revenue | \$21,237,084 | Advance | |
| Operating expenses | 20,235,223 | | 2,881,866 |
| Operating income | 991,860 | | \$2,842,269 |
| Jan. 1 to Feb. 28— | | | |
| Operating revenue | 45,196,965 | 1,995,020 | |
| Operating expenses | 39,765,959 | 5,010,314 | |
| Operating income | 5,431,006 | \$3,015,293 | |
| Lines West | | | |
| February— | | | |
| Operating revenue | \$9,947,658 | \$461,023 | |
| Operating expenses | 10,301,879 | 1,815,115 | |
| Operating deficit | \$354,221 | \$2,766,139 | |
| From Jan. 1 to Feb. 28— | | | |
| Operating revenue | 21,429,328 | 353,093 | |
| Operating expenses | 20,550,636 | 3,738,320 | |
| Operating income | \$878,691 | \$3,890,237 | |
| Lines East and West | | | |
| February— | | | |
| Operating revenue | \$31,174,742 | \$462,007 | |
| Operating expenses | 30,537,103 | 4,691,101 | |
| Operating income | 637,639 | \$1,197,169 | |
| Jan. 1 to Feb. 28— | | | |
| Operating revenue | 66,626,294 | 2,348,113 | |
| Operating expenses | 60,306,596 | 8,743,644 | |
| Operating income | 6,319,697 | \$3,395,531 | |

NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD

| | | |
|-------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| February— | 1917 | 1916 |
| Operating revenue | \$5,724,565 | \$5,802,178 |
| Operating expenses | 1,009,915 | 1,195,373 |
| Gross income | 1,282,148 | 1,317,965 |
| Def. of int. rent, etc. | 317,060 | 557,185 |
| From Jan. 1 to Feb. 28— | | |
| Operating revenue | \$4,379,495 | \$4,628,328 |
| Operating expenses | 16,591,397 | 13,790,773 |
| Gross income | 17,611,908 | 18,672,284 |
| Net corp. income | 4,478,608 | 2,483,248 |

MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL & SAULT STE MARIE

| | | |
|--------------------|-------------|-------------|
| February— | 1917 | 1916 |
| Operating revenue | \$1,060,925 | \$1,285,024 |
| Operating expenses | 28,119 | 321,780 |
| From Jan. 1— | | |
| Operating revenue | 2,537,441 | 1,136,024 |
| Operating expenses | 447,909 | 962,741 |

Chicago Division

| | | |
|--------------------|-----------|-----------|
| February— | \$535,425 | \$971,343 |
| Operating revenue | 174,263 | 237,923 |
| Operating expenses | 1,890,208 | 1,895,545 |
| Operating income | 1,555,782 | 636,711 |

NORTHERN PACIFIC

| | | |
|--------------------|-------------|-----------|
| February— | \$5,420,116 | \$466,604 |
| Operating revenue | 4,478,608 | 48,963 |
| Operating expenses | 11,719,531 | 1,298,377 |
| Operating income | 2,782,076 | 247,328 |

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT

| | | |
|-------------------|-----------|---------|
| Third week March— | \$199,954 | \$6,711 |
| From Jan. 1— | 2,309,292 | 118,368 |

WHEAT IS THE
FEATURE OF THE
GRAIN MARKETS

Not Much New Business Being
Booked for Export—Crop
News Rather Unreliable

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CLEVELAND, O.—Another week of advancing wheat prices has been experienced, with the situation at times rather tense. Seemingly not much new business is being booked for export, but clearances are still of fair volume, when handicaps of ocean transportation are taken into consideration. Crop news has been pushed to the front. Those who have had experience in the trade do not usually jump at the report of crop damage. It is a little early yet to predict, with any degree of assurance, as to the final outcome of winter wheat, but this much seems safe to assume, namely, that it starts somewhat hampered. Two or three weeks from now, one should be able to get a much better line on prospects. The world's shortage, however, seems to make certain high prices for another year. Farmers reported to be getting ready for work in spring wheat districts, and it is hoped that the crop will be large, and that it may be favored in every way, for the supply will be none too great under best conditions.

Corn has done its part toward keeping the situation interesting. Cash has gained materially on futures, with a good domestic demand. Apparently little hull in export inquiry. Cars are seemingly about as scarce as ever. Prices look very high, but possibly they are warranted. The quantity in sight is small for the time of year, and receipts are growing less, with nothing to encourage expectations of their increasing for at least another six weeks. The small consumer, for whom a car lasts a long time, should probably begin to think of the kiln-dried before long. Oats are rather quiet, considering other grains. The large stocks command the respect of bull manipulators. It is generally believed, however, that the greater part of the visible is owned by exporters, and will move out when transportation facilities permit. In the meantime, domestic demand is good, and those available for quick shipment bring relatively high premiums. Some seedling for new crop already done, and weather permitting, will begin almost immediately in the main producing sections.

BUSINESS SHOWS
LITTLE CHANGE
IN THE WEST

CHICAGO, Ill.—The general business situation remains in a comparatively steady position with no particular change noted in the volume of transactions. Railroad tonnage is beginning to show some falling off as compared with recent weeks and the similar period a year ago, but this is due to some extent to the embargoes which have been placed upon shipping.

The car situation which has been one of the governing influences has eased up somewhat throughout the West, but traffic officials are required to use the greatest care in the distribution of cars to avoid a condition which prevailed a few weeks ago. It is predicted that in only a question of a short time, however, before there will be a better distribution of cars, because of the fact that rolling stock is being returned to parent roads more promptly than at any time in a number of years.

This reflects the cooperation of shippers with the railroads. A little more grain has been moving than heretofore, still at the same time, an immense tonnage is being held back in the country owing to the lack of shipping facilities.

The international situation has become one which seems to be settled as to what the ultimate outcome will be, and all lines of business are being adjusted with that end in view, and nearly all interests are looking to an increased volume of trade in the near future. In the dry goods trade buying for immediate and future delivery has held up well at advanced prices. The same conditions prevail in the iron and steel trade, which has been noted from week to week, and the activity there is as great as ever, prices for all commodities showing advancing tendencies.

DIVIDENDS

United Alloy Company declared quarterly dividend of \$1, payable April 21 to stock of record April 10.

American Bank Note Company declared usual quarterly dividend of 75 cents a share on the common stock, payable May 15 to stock of record May 1.

Directors of the Manchester Traction, Light & Power Company have declared regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent, payable April 16 to stock of record April 2.

Crocker-Wheeler Company declared an extra dividend of 1 per cent, in addition to regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent for the quarter ending March 31. Regular 1 1/2 per cent dividend was declared on the preferred stock.

LIVE STOCK RECEIPTS

CHICAGO, Ill.—The following comparative table gives the receipts of live stock at Chicago for the week ended March 31:

| | Last week | Prev. week | Last yr. |
|--------|-----------|------------|----------|
| Hogs | 153,909 | 112,789 | 158,253 |
| Cattle | 50,353 | 50,332 | 45,686 |
| Sheep | 85,997 | 54,516 | 52,386 |
| Total | 290,264 | 217,437 | 256,325 |

UNITED STATES
STEAMSHIP CO.
PROFITS GROW

Net Earnings Show That Ocean
Transportation Business is
Very Prosperous for Concerns

Further evidence of the continued prosperity of the ocean transportation business appears in net earnings of the United States Steamship Company, which in February amounted to \$224,660, compared with \$208,377 in January. On May 1 the company will pay another bimonthly dividend of 1 per cent and an extra of 1/4 of 1 per cent to stock of record April 16. Since July, 1916, the company has paid 7 per cent dividends to which will soon be added 1 1/4 per cent, making a total of 8 1/4 per cent within a year.

The fleet of this company flies the United States flag and all of the boats have made big returns on the original investment. One vessel, the Chemung, met disaster after it had been sold by the United States Steamship Company at a substantial profit. It was purchased for \$325,000 and sold to the new owners for \$550,000. Charles W. Morse, who organized the company, has ambitious plans for it. Not only does the company operate about 18 vessels but it owns a shipbuilding plant in Connecticut which is now increasing its facilities. With its present equipment working full capacity the shipyard has ample business for future delivery, and it is understood, has been forced to turn down some inquiries.

A new source of revenue has started with the resumption of service on the Hudson River Line from New York to Albany by the Hudson Navigation Company, control of which rests with the United States Steamship Company. The company operates some of its own boats and has others under very profitable charters. A new feature has entered the shipping situation in that charterers will in the future not only pay rentals for boats they hire, but will in addition also carry the insurance on these ships, payable to the owners. This responsibility has heretofore fallen upon the owners in practically all cases.

NEW YORK CURB

| | Bid | Asked |
|------------------|--------|--------|
| Aetna Explos. | 3 1/4 | 3 3/4 |
| Big Ledge | 6 1/2 | 6 3/4 |
| Boston & Mont. | 6 1/2 | 6 3/4 |
| Butte | 5 1/2 | 5 3/4 |
| Butte & Z. | 10 1/2 | 11 |
| Calumet & J. | 1 1/4 | 1 1/2 |
| Canada Cop. | 2 1/4 | 2 1/2 |
| Chev Motors | 125 | 130 |
| Cons Arizona | 1 1/2 | 2 |
| Cosden & Co. | 14 1/2 | 15 |
| Cosden & G. | 14 | 14 1/2 |
| Dundee Ariz. | 1 1/2 | 1 3/4 |
| First Natl Cop. | 2 1/2 | 3 |
| Goldfield Cons. | 64 | 66 |
| Gold Warrior | 65 | 75 |
| Grant Motors | 5 | 8 |
| Green Monster | 1 1/2 | 1 3/4 |
| Hecla Mining Co. | 7 1/2 | 7 3/4 |
| Howe Sound | 6 1/4 | 6 3/4 |
| Jerome Verde | 2 | 2 1/4 |
| Jerome Victor | 1 1/2 | 1 3/4 |
| Junco | 47 | 49 |
| Lake Torp Boat | 8 1/2 | 9 |
| Magma Cop. | 56 1/2 | 57 |
| Majestic | 12 | 12 1/2 |
| Martins Arms | 84 | 89 |
| Max Munitions | 3 1/2 | 4 |
| McKinley Dar | 49 | 53 |
| Met Petrol | 2 1/2 | 2 3/4 |
| Midwest Oil | 7 | 8 1/2 |
| Mohican | 3 | 1 |
| Mojave Tungsten | 1 1/2 | 1 3/4 |
| Mother Lode | 36 | 38 |
| Nancy Hank | 1 1/4 | 1 1/2 |
| Nipissing | 7 1/2 | 8 |
| Pearless | 14 | 17 |
| Rex Cons | 40 | 41 |
| Sapulpa Ref. | 11 1/2 | 11 3/4 |
| Seneca | 12 | 12 1/2 |
| Sequoyah Oil | 1 1/2 | 1 3/4 |
| Steel Alloys | 8 | 8 1/4 |
| Stewart Min. | 3 | 3 1/4 |
| Submarine Boat | 2 1/2 | 2 3/4 |
| Success Min. | 45 | 47 |
| Troy Arizona | 45 | 55 |
| United Motors | 38 1/2 | 39 1/2 |
| United W. Oil | 11 | 11 1/2 |
| Un Verde Ext. | 38 1/2 | 39 1/2 |
| U. S. Steam | 6 | 6 1/4 |
| Victoria | 1 1/4 | 1 1/2 |
| Zinc Concent | 3 1/4 | 3 3/4 |

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

| | Bid | Asked |
|--------------------|---------|-------|
| Atlantic Refining | 102 1/2 | 103 |
| Buckeye Pipe Line | 109 | 113 |
| Illinois Pipe | 237 | 241 |
| Indiana Pipe Line | 105 | 108 |
| Ohio Oil | 385 | 390 |
| Prairie Pipe | 318 | 323 |
| Prairie Oil & Gas | 605 | 612 |
| South Penn Oil | 326 | 332 |
| Standard Oil, Can. | 303 | 308 |
| Indiana | 870 | 880 |
| Kentucky | 780 | 800 |
| New Jersey | 705 | 715 |
| New York | 814 | 818 |
| Union Tank Line | 94 | 96 |

BANK MERGER SANCTIONED

ALBANY, N. Y.—Approval has been given by State Superintendent of Banking to merger of Astor Trust Company into Bankers Trust Company of New York City.

INTEREST DAYS

SAVINGS DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE
APRIL 7th
DRAW INTEREST AT 3% PER ANNUM FROM
APRIL 2nd

Illinois Trust & Savings Bank
Northeast Corner La Salle and Jackson Streets, Chicago

\$39,000,000.00
IN INTEREST
Paid by Us to Depositors Since 1890.

CHARTERS ARE
ISSUED TO NEW
CORPORATIONS

Certificates to Do Business Given
by Massachusetts Commissioner
to Companies Engaging in
Wide Variety of Enterprises

Charters were issued in the past week for the following new Massachusetts corporations:

Made-Rite Dress Company, Boston—Capital, \$10,000; president, Aaron Adelman; treasurer, Simon Shenavitz; Boston; clerk, Gertrude J. Shenavitz, Boston.

Sakonet, Trap Company, Boston and Little Compton, R. I.; capital, \$25,000; president, Thomas J. Morrissey; Sakonet, R. I.; treasurer and clerk, Peter Bussalacchi, Boston.

Elder Brothers, Inc., Amherst—Auto accessories; capital, \$10,000; president, Henry E. Paige, Amherst; treasurer, Cady R. Elder, Amherst; clerk, Edward A. Elder, Amherst.

Pignat-Vincenzi Mosaic Company, Inc., Boston—Capital, \$25,000; president, Antonio Pignat, East Boston; treasurer, John Vincenzi, Boston; clerk, Vernon Foster, Winthrop Highlands.

The Worcester Wholesale Company, Worcester—Groceries; capital, \$10,000; president, Christian Nelson, Worcester; treasurer, Arthur D. Keown, Worcester; clerk, Harry G. Phelps, Worcester.

Beacon Hill Garage, Inc., Boston—Capital, \$3000; president, Lena D. Rittenberg, Boston; treasurer, Joseph Rittenberg, Roxbury; clerk, Henry M. Rittenberg, Roxbury.

Howard & Foster Company, Brockton—Shoes; capital, \$200,000; president, Charles Howard, Brockton; vice-president, Hector E. Lynch, Boston; treasurer, William M. Nute, Brockton.

H. E. Whitten Company, Boston—Heating appliances; capital, \$6000; treasurer, Horace E. Whitten, Somerville; clerk, George H. Anastasia, Boston.

Scotch Mills, Boston—Textiles; capital, \$1,750,000; president, Eugene T. Connolly, Boston; treasurer and clerk, Stewart C. Woodworth, Boston.

Watson Mills, Boston—Textiles; capital, \$300,000; president, Artemus C. Townsend, Cambridge; treasurer, Oliver Wolcott, Milton; clerk, John M. Foster, Beverly.

Roxbury Screw & Gear Works, Inc., Sharon—Capital, \$6000; president, John McKenzie, Boston; treasurer, Frederick A. Heuser, Sharon; clerk, Louis E. Heuser, Boston.

The Bristol Company, Boston—Autos; capital, \$10,000; president and treasurer, Thomas J. Griffin, Dorchester; clerk, John D. Dudley, Boston.

Standard Steel Motor Car Company, Boston; capital, \$20,000; president, John S. Campbell Jr., Butler, Pa.; treasurer and clerk, Samuel S. Atwell, Boston.

Bugbee & Niles Company, North Attleboro—Jewelry; capital, \$50,000; president and clerk, Paul Dudley Dean, Boston; treasurer, John B. Sullivan, Boston.

French, Shriner & Umer, Inc., Boston—Shoes; capital, \$300,000; president and treasurer, Ivis B. Shriner, Boston; clerk, Theodore E. Bahr, Winthrop.

Talbot Company, Boston—Clothing; capital, \$700,000; president, George N. Talbot, Brockton; vice-president, George A. Macomber, Cambridge; treasurer, Herbert C. Talbot, Fall River; assistant treasurer and clerk, Thomas H. Hall, Boston.

Hopkins & Allen Machine Gun Company, Boston (Mass.) and Newburgh (Conn.)—Capital, \$500,000; president, Samuel Vaughan, Beverly; treasurer and clerk, Francis E. Boyd, Cambridge; directors, Messrs. Vaughan, Boyd and John Noble, Cambridge.

James T. Wetherald Advertising Agency, Inc., Boston—Capital, \$25,000; president and treasurer, James T. Wetherald, Boston; clerk, A. K. Hardy, Boston.

Barrett & Curtis Construction Company, Springfield; capital, \$55,000; president and treasurer, Harry F. Barrett, Springfield; clerk, Anna L. Langlands, Springfield; directors, Mr. Barrett, Miss Langlands, and Paul T. Curtis, Springfield.

R. J. Estabrook Company, Boston—Cotton goods; capital, \$200,000; president and treasurer, Robert J. Estabrook, Newton; vice-president, A. Walter Estabrook, Swampscott; clerk, Norman L. Cushman, Winchester.

POND CREEK COAL COMPANY

Pond Creek Coal Company has issued its annual report for the year ended Dec. 31. Results compare as follows:

| | 1916 | 1915 |
|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Earnings from coal, etc. | \$326,886 | \$104,016 |
| Expenses | 36,153 | 25,513 |
| Profits | \$290,733 | \$78,503 |
| Add interest, etc. | 12,792 | 17,178 |
| Balance | 339,526 | 97,681 |
| Int. on bonds | 114,117 | 120,000 |
| Balance | 225,409 | 23,181 |
| Depreciation | 25,409 | |
| Surplus | 200,000 | 22,318 |

COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK

The Commercial National Bank has opened its new banking rooms at 20 Post Office Square, corner of Milk Street, Boston.

OPERATIONS OF
STREET RAILWAYS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Public Service Commission in summary of street railway operations in city of New York for January, reports 165,778,235 passengers carried, compared with 158,778,235 in January, 1916, an increase of 9,000,459, or 5.56 per cent.

Underground or elevated roads carried 75,804,467; Brooklyn Rapid Transit, 48,228,096; Manhattan surface roads, 30,582,651; Bronx surface roads, 7,800,129; Queens roads, 3,934,605, and other companies, 1,448,746.

Total operating revenue was \$8,771,625, compared with \$8,271,120 in January, 1916, an increase of \$500,505 or 6.05 per cent. Maintenance totaled \$5,005,870, an increase of \$607,869 or 13.81 per cent. Operating income was \$3,765,755, compared with \$3,347,529, a decrease of \$418,226 or 12.5 per cent.

ISLAND CREEK
COAL'S REPORT

Annual statement of Island Creek Coal Company for fiscal year to Dec. 31 shows net profits before interest of \$1,865,290 and final profits, after allowing \$146,833 for depreciation, of \$1,718,457, equal to \$6.75 a share of common against \$6.30 a share during the 1915 year. Production of coal for the year was 2,280,861 tons compared with 2,213,616 in 1915.

BALTIMORE & OHIO FINANCING

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Kuhn, Loeb & Company and Speyer & Co. have purchased \$10,000,000 Baltimore & Ohio road equipment trust 4 1/2 per cent certificates, maturing in annual installments during 10 years. Entire amount has already been sold privately.

CHICAGO LUMBER & COAL

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Chicago Lumber & Coal Company's report for the year ended Dec. 31 last shows a surplus of \$373,769, reducing the previous deficit to \$489,612.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Spanish Government \$200,000,000 5 per cent loan was oversubscribed 34 times.

Estimated in London that British Government's loans to its Allies and colonies, during the war, have reached \$4,450,000,000.

State superintendent of banks of New York has granted a license to Union Bank of Canada to conduct an agency at 49 Wall Street New York City.

Railway capitalists of Belgium have sent Joseph Carlier, assistant professor of railways at University of Liege, to United States to study operating methods, railway shops, and electric installations. Professor Carlier said he believed that at least \$200,000,000 would be spent to place railways of Belgium on a proper footing after war, and that United States would supply a large part of new equipment.

RESEARCH TOPIC OF DISCUSSION AT CONGRESS IN INDIA

Gathering at Bangalore Hears Interesting Research Talk by Sir Alfred Gibbs Bourne

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

BANGALORE, India.—The fourth annual meeting of the Indian Science Congress was held at Bangalore recently under the patronage of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore. Several hundred workers from different parts of India were present.

In his opening speech His Highness the Maharaja emphasized the importance of applied science for the present needs of India, and the relations between pure and applied science formed the main theme of the address of the president of the congress, Sir Alfred Gibbs Bourne, D.Sc., referring to the term "research."

"F. R. S., K. C. I. E., director of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore Sir Alfred said: 'Perhaps the most striking and modern example of the use of the term has been the name given to the recently appointed committee of the Privy Council—a committee for scientific and industrial research. This has still more recently become a separate Department of State and bids fair to influence profoundly the position of research. I have based some of my remarks upon the instructive report lately issued by the advisory council of that committee.'

"As this is a science congress, there are probably few present to whom this will not be the merest commonplace, but there seem to be many people in this and in other countries who have not yet fully realized that the word research is now in use in ways that differ greatly from one another. Almost all investigation is now spoken of as research. This is doubtless verbally correct, but the motive directing the investigation and the spirit in which it is carried out vary, and it seems desirable to emphasize the variations.

"The Oxford Dictionary defines a researcher as 'one who devotes himself to scientific or literary research (especially as contrasted with one whose time is chiefly occupied in teaching or remunerative work)'. The word research is now, however, very widely used in connection with remunerative work, that is to say remunerative in a pecuniary sense."

Continuing, the president said that Sir Ray Lankester in a lecture delivered at the meeting of the British Association in Sheffield, pointed out how different from the "eager practical spirit of the inventor who gains large pecuniary rewards" was the devoted "searching spirit of science which, heedless of pecuniary rewards, ever faces nature with a single purpose to ascertain the causes of things."

"Invention," he said, "follows the footsteps of science at a distance. She is utterly devoid of that thirst for knowledge after knowledge, that passionate desire to know the truth, which causes the unceasing advance of her guide and benefactor."

"It is," Sir Alfred said, "probably impossible to find a classification of research work devoid of considerable overlapping, and in many cases the motives are undoubtedly mixed, but it seems possible to recognize three classes: that carried on with the single purpose of ascertaining the truth in regard to the causes of things, that which has, for its immediate object, a specific utilitarian purpose, but still without any expectation whatever of a pecuniary remunerative result, and research with the avowed object of making money out of it sooner or later."

"The first and second classes would come under the head of scientific research in the sense in which the term is used by the Privy Council, while the third class is industrial research, but what I want to emphasize is the fact that the first class alone is research in pure science, while the second and third classes are both research in applied science, that is science put to practical use; practical as distinguished from abstract or theoretical."

"Huxley said that what people call applied science is nothing but the application of pure science to particular problems. The Advisory Council say that this no doubt is so; there are not two different kinds of science, at the same time they realize that they have to deal with the practical business world, in whose eyes a real distinction seems to exist between pure science and applied science. There are, however, men in the business world who see more clearly. An American manufacturer pointed out only the other day that there are no sharp lines to separate pure from applied, scientific from practical, useful from useless. If one attempts to divide past research in such a manner, he finds that time entirely rubs out the lines of demarcation."

"Personally," Sir Alfred said, "I would not have it supposed for one moment that I am belittling research, even if undertaken from pecuniary motives, or would say one word to detract from its importance."

"All I maintain is that pure science must remain upon a pedestal and no utilitarian work can replace it. Most students of pure science believe, to use weightier words than mine, that 'you cannot get the science you desire for utilitarian ends by going straight for it. You must treat science with profound honor and respect and let her go on her own way. Then she will give you rich fruit; if you try to cripple and force and direct her to your own immediate ends she dries up and becomes a mere hag.' Had there not been in the past men imbued with this spirit there would have been no scientific knowledge to apply to any particular class of problem, and any widely successful effort to wear the earnest

student of pure science from his single purpose for any utilitarian end, and above all by means of pecuniary reward, must spell disaster for the distant future, and may hamper progress long ere that, but I cannot believe that a time will ever now come when there will not be many whose passionate desire to know the truth will rule them to the end."

In conclusion the president said: "I fear I may have very partially succeeded in putting before you my own somewhat conflicting thoughts, but it seems to me that a new danger of misconception in regard to science may loom large in the near future—pure science may be almost submerged for a time by a wave of utilitarianism, and it will require concerted and sustained effort to make people see things in their proper proportions."

"The motive of the utilitarian is so obviously unimpeachable; the student of pure science may be, in the words of the Preacher, casting his bread upon the waters whence it may return only after many days. On the one hand is the crying need for active help, on the other is the conviction as to what is the ideal. I do no more than ask you, as citizens of the Empire and as students of science, to reflect upon these matters. Each must follow the dictates of his own conscience. 'To thine own self be true; thou canst not then be false to any man.'"

Numerous papers were read in the following sections, viz.: Agriculture, physics and mathematics, chemistry, zoology and ethnography, botany and geology. One afternoon was spent by the members in visiting the laboratories of the Indian Institute of Science, where numerous researches in applied science are being carried out, e. g., the distillation of wood, the preparation of indigenous dyes and various fermentation processes.

A number also availed themselves of an invitation to see the new sandalwood oil factory in operation, the success of which is, in large measure, due to researches undertaken at the Institute of Science by Drs. Sudborough and Watson. Popular evening lectures were given by Mr. Michie Smith on "The Sun," by Dr. Hankin on "Soaring Flight," and by Mr. Usher on "Explosives."

EDDY BROWN HEARD IN VIOLIN PROGRAM

Eddy Brown, Violinist—Recital in Jordan Hall, with L. T. Gruenberg playing the piano accompaniments; afternoon of March 31. The program consisted of: "Kreutzer," Beethoven; Scotch fantasia, Bruch; nocturne, Chopin-Auer; caprice, No. 22, Paganini-Brown; rondino, Beethoven-Kreutzer; the caprice, Harms; tambourin, chinon, Kreutzer; Spanish dance, A minor, Sarasate; caprice, No. 24, Paganini-Behm.

The matinee was an opportunity, seldom vouchsafed lately, for listeners to study a violinist of first quality at close range. A Sunday recital in Symphony Hall, or even a Symphony concert, might well be the occasion when Mr. Brown is next heard in Bruch's "Scotch" fantasia in Boston.

It must be admitted that when reading a piece of music from a book, he is an excellent violinist, nothing more. In performing Beethoven's "Kreutzer" sonata Saturday, with the text open on the desk before him, he merely illustrated in an entertaining way what goes on any fine morning in a great artist's studio. As Mr. Elman and Mr. Ysaye have done in the same situation, he went no farther than to give interesting definition to the word rehearsal.

On the contrary, when presenting a work that he knows well, one like the fantasia, which he can play without notes, he proves himself a resourceful technician and individual interpreter; he shows himself a rhythmicist who has pondered deeply and who has discovered richly; and a tone colorist, too, who has explored thoroughly and selected shrewdly. This violinist is a scholar, yet he does his own thinking. He is a serious musician; and while he is that, he is a subtle humorist. He has studied the past with enthusiasm; but he has also observed the present with discrimination and insight. He is painting the world as he sees it, and according to methods borrowed from nobody. If crowds do not throng to see his pictures now, it is because he is just a little ahead of what they are thinking about.

The artist won the applause of his small audience in the music of Bruch, giving pleasure by the delightful approval of moods which he found in the work. He won increasing approval as the program continued through the short pieces, succeeding especially well in his own arrangement of the Paganini caprice, No. 22, and in the imaginatively designed little sketch by Harms. He could still the house at the close only by playing additional numbers.

BUSINESS WOMEN'S CLUB
Robert A. Woods, former chairman of the Boston Licensing Board, will speak on "Every Child His Chance," before the Business Women's Club on Tuesday evening in the fifth lecture of a series on industrial development. On Wednesday evening Frank Yeigh will speak on "The Norway of Canada: Prince Rupert to Alaska." The nominating committee has named the following persons as candidates for officers at the annual meeting on April 11: President, Miss Lois Lilley; vice-presidents, Mrs. E. H. Woods and Mrs. F. S. Root; secretary, Miss Blanche L. Goell; treasurer, Miss Bertha M. Howland; directors, Miss Maude R. Kendrick and Miss Emma J. Puffer.

AT THE THEATERS

Copley—"The Passing of the Third-Floor Back," 8:10.
Hollis—"A Tailor-Made Man," 8:10.
Keiths—"Vaudeville," 7:45.
Plymouth—"The Masquerader," 8:10.
Shubert—"The Blue Paradise," 8:10.
Tremont—"Miss Blanche Bates in 'East Lynne,'" 8:15.
Matinee—Daily at Keiths, 1:45; Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at the Copley, 2:10; Wednesday and Saturday at the Hollis, Shubert, Tremont, 2:15; Thursday and Saturday at the Plymouth, 2:10.

BY OTHER EDITORS

Zoning
CHICAGO TRIBUNE.—Disorganized growth in cities manufactures slums and throws carefully built sections of cities into the ash heap. That is waste. The Committee on Municipalities of the General Assembly has before it a bill to permit zoning of cities. All it means is that Chicago and other cities will be enabled to regulate their own growth in economical fashion. We shall be able, if the bill is enacted into law, to keep factories out of residential sections and tenements out of factory sections. Slums are not made. No one builds them. They grow. They will continue to grow as long as the cities have no power to mark off sections to be used for specific purposes. In our homes we do not peel potatoes in the parlor nor keep the garbage can in the front hall, nor set up 'cook stoves in the guest rooms. The city as things go now does exactly similar things. The zoning bill should be passed.

Railroad Rates
NEW YORK POST.—The railroads of the South and West have followed the example of the Eastern roads in petitioning the Interstate Commerce Commission for higher rates. While judgment on the justice of these requests is an ability to estimate the importance of the new law and report its findings to the President and Congress. No doubt the railroads feel themselves oppressed by the added expenses thrust upon them. And that they should want increases of rates authorized without the usual long investigation is but natural. Moreover, the international situation is pressing, and should not find them incapable of meeting an extra strain. Yet their apparent ignoring of the letter and spirit of the wage law may lead to a revolution of feeling against them at the very time when public confidence and good will had been revived by their voluntary surrender to the brotherhoods.

Agricultural Enlistment
OMAHA WORLD-HERALD.—The Canadian Government is adopting a very systematic way to increase the crops of the Dominion. An official commission, composed of professors of different universities, has been appointed to visit the high schools and colleges and enlist the boys for agricultural work during the summer months. Attention will be given the physical ability of the boys and they will sign, with the consent of their parents, for six months' service on the farms. A record will be kept of their work and efficiency, which will be credited to them the same as if it were in the regular classes in the schools and colleges. This looks like a pretty good scheme, not only to get intelligent farm workers but for the real advantage of the boys. It was tried in a small way last year and the result was that the boys who worked on the farms outstripped in their studies those who remained in the schools. That is the same sort of record that has been made in some manual training schools where the boys who spent half of their time at work and the other half at their studies, took nearly all the scholastic prizes in the interschool contests, while they swept the platter almost clean in the athletic fields. If there could be a scheme invented that would put the large groups of boys who idle away their time in the pool halls and on the streets out on the farms during the summer months, it would be of incalculable advantage to them and their country.

MISSOURI GUARDS QUICKLY MOBILIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The First Regiment, Missouri National Guard, was completely mobilized within 30 hours after the call was received from Washington. Within an hour after the message was received from Secretary of War Baker, all captains and minor officers had been notified and the men were assembling at the armory.

On the second day of mobilization, detachments were sent out to guard all bridges, Government buildings, and the waterworks of the city. Instructions have been received by naval recruiting officers to enlist an aero squad.

GARDEN WORK IS STARTED AT TWO BOSTON SCHOOLS

At the Agassiz Prevocational Center in Jamaica Plain at the Edmund P. Tilton School in Mattapan, the Boston school gardens already are under way. Daniel W. O'Brien, who is to have charge of the work under John C. Brodhead, associate director of manual arts, takes up his work officially today. Emphasis is to be placed on home gardens, but the Agassiz Prevocational Center is to conduct its garden on a commercial basis. The grounds about the Elliot School in Jamaica Plain, in which the center is located, have been loaned for the purpose. Early table vegetables are to be raised and sold, probably for school lunches. It is planned also to raise tomato plants to be sold to the children for a penny apiece. The Mary Hemmway School

in Dorchester expects to have 1000 home gardens. This school has done much in garden work for a number of years but this year plans to exceed its former limits.

The Roseland Community Club is to supply a local supervisor for the gardens of the Charles Sumner and Longfellow schools. Miss Hermonie Schultze has been engaged for the work. The Women's Club of the Roger Gould Shaw School in West Roxbury is to support a home supervisor. The Boston Social Union is to cooperate by supplying five supervisors and the Women's Municipal League will cooperate by supporting the garden by the Harbor Police Station in the North End and with the assistance of the schools will conduct as usual the garden on Bay State Road.

AUTO UPSET, DRIVER HELD, DRINK CHARGE

WORCESTER, Mass.—Two men were killed and two injured on South Quinsigamond Avenue in Shewsbury Sunday, when a light touring car struck a telegraph pole and turned over, plunging two of its passengers underneath. The operator of the machine is under arrest, charged with driving an automobile while under the influence of liquor and with drunkenness. Those killed were Charles M. Olin and Gustaf Gotsko; the injured, Alderman Charles A. Olin, Charles A. Lundstrom, who is locked up at the Worcester Police Station.

JEWISH CONGRESS TO MEET ON SEPT. 2

NEW YORK, N. Y.—If there are no further changes in dates, the American Jewish Congress will be held in Philadelphia on Sept. 2. Included in the resolution setting the date of the congress is a provision giving the administrative committee power to change the date. It was also decided that the election of delegates to the congress be held on or before July 3.

IMMEDIATE ADVANCE ASKED BY RAILROADS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The formal application of the 24 western railroads for an immediate increase in general freight rates was filed today with the Interstate Commerce Commission. The exact increase desired is not stated, but it is believed to be 15 per cent on general freight.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB
James S. Allen Jr., Assistant United States District Attorney in Boston, will speak on "Administration of Federal Laws in the United States Courts" before the Women's City Club in Pilgrim Hall tonight. On Wednesday evening the officers and executive committee of the Boston City Club will be the dinner guests of the Women's City Club at the clubhouse, 40 Beacon Street. James J. Storrow, president of the Boston City Club, will speak on the work of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, of which he is chairman.

DRY PREPAREDNESS URGED
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—"If war is declared, the resolutions for national prohibition will be urged as a part of the preparedness program," said a statement issued at the national headquarters of the Anti-Saloon League by Wayne L. Wheeler, general counsel, says a dispatch from Columbus to the Journal.

"It is becoming clearer each day," said Mr. Wheeler, "that a nation cannot be a prepared nation unless it is a sober nation. It will not be a sober nation unless it is a saloonless nation."

PARADE IN CHARLESTOWN
Subcommittees of the Committees on Public Safety and Recruiting are to arrange for a large military parade in Charlestown Friday evening. All military and civic organizations of Charlestown are to be invited. A telegram has been sent to Congressman Peter F. Tague requesting a detail of regulars from the forts in Boston harbor and from the Charlestown Navy Yard, with their bands, in the parade and mass meeting.

NEW INTERURBAN LINE
JANESVILLE, Wis.—Advices to the Gazette from Green Bay says that a certificate of convenience and necessity has been granted by the railway commission of Wisconsin to the Green Bay & Eastern Railway Company and Electric Line, which proposes to build from Green Bay through Manitowish to Sheboygan. It is expected the plans for actual construction work will be outlined by the railroad company in a short time.

SIMMONS COLLEGE
Simmons College reopens after the spring vacation tomorrow and the first event for this period will be the basketball players' dinner Saturday. The freshman class will be the honored class as it holds the college championship. The junior prom will be held at the dormitories unless war is declared, in which case it will be canceled. Sixteen ushers from the sophomores have been elected.

TEMPLE MISHKAN TEFILA
Temple Mishkan Tefila held its annual congregational dinner last night at Moreland Hall. More than \$20,000 was pledged by those present for the new site that the congregation is to purchase near Franklin Park. I. Wolper presided and the speakers were J. Sonnabend, E. J. Brodie, S. Finberg, Edward J. Bromberg, Simon Swig, M. M. Horblit, Paul Mazur and Rabbi H. H. Rubenowitz.

ILLINOIS TOWNS VOTE ON LICENSE ISSUE TUESDAY

With State Referendum Defeated by Small Vote, Temperance Advocates See Great Gains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Springfield township, containing the capital of the State, and 32 other Illinois townships, will vote in local-option elections Tuesday. Two weeks later, cities and villages will vote, between 30 and 40 of them. The largest city in the elections of April 17 is Danville.

The prospects for Springfield and Danville going dry are said, at the office of the Anti-Saloon League of Illinois, to be good. Springfield has been covered with a well-organized campaign, and, in addition, has heard much of the liquor question through efforts to get a State-wide referendum on the saloon through the Legislature. After going through the Senate, the measure failed in the House by some 10 votes, marking in defeat the greatest advance on State-wide prohibition recorded at the Legislature. With the disposal of the referendum, league legislation appears to have gone down, leaving the situation the same as for the past two years. If Springfield goes dry, it will be the largest dry city in the State, having a population of 60,000. At Danville this year the prohibition forces have, for the first time, it is said, strong newspaper support.

Two townships in Cook County, where Chicago is situated, will vote Tuesday. These are Des Plaines, which is dry, and Northfield, wet. The outlook in these townships also is reported as good at the Anti-Saloon League headquarters.

The defeat of the referendum in the House leads E. J. Davis, district superintendent of the league, to observe, in conversation with a Christian Science Monitor representative, that the wet and dry fight in the Legislature is won, in Illinois, at the primaries. Under Illinois' peculiar method of cumulative voting, "it doesn't make much difference whether the people vote for legislative candidates at the election or not," said Mr. Davis. "The Legislature is elected at the primaries, and we have got to elect 'dry' men in the primaries. We can't expect to depend on manipulation at the capital when we get down there." Mr. Davis remarked that of the Chicago representatives in the House, 10 had voted for the bill, as against only six before.

The list of townships voting tomorrow is as follows: Addison, wet; Albia, dry; Atkinson, wet; Centuria, dry; Cornwall, dry; Carterville, dry; Clear Lake, wet; Diverson, wet; Des Plaines, dry; Danforth, wet; Goode, dry; Gold, wet; Grand Tower, wet; Havana, wet; Hopkins, wet; Highland, wet; Harmon, wet; Jarvis, wet; Lake, wet; Moccasin, wet; Montmorency, wet; Northfield, wet; New Douglas, dry; Ottawa, wet; Otto, wet; Shawneetown, dry; Springfield, wet; South Fork, wet; Sigel, wet; Union, wet; Valley, wet; Vernon, wet; York, wet.

The cities and villages now dry, voting April 17, were not on hand. The list of cities and villages now wet voting, is as follows: Amboy, Andalusia, Algonquin, Carlisle, Danville, Elmhurst, Elmwood Park, Gardner, Galena, Henry, Johnston City, Lacon, Maple Park, Morris, Nauvoo, Panna, Tamms, Wamac, Buckley.

COLLEGE SINGERS ASSIST ORCHESTRA

Pension Fund Concert, Boston Symphony Orchestra—Programme given in Symphony Hall, with Karl Muck conducting, and with a chorus from Radcliffe College and Harvard University, and John P. Marshall, organist, assisting; afternoon of April 1. The program: Rheinberger, theme and variations for violin and organ, op. 150 (arranged for violins in unison and organ); Bach, motet, "I Wrestle and Pray"; Wagner, prelude to "Tristan and Isolde"; Brahms, "Song of Destiny"; Wagner, prelude to "Parsifal"; selections from "Siegfried" and "Götterdämmerung"; funeral music from "Götterdämmerung" overture to "Tannhäuser."

For many years it has been the hope of certain musicians that a chorus could be assembled in Boston worthy of taking an important part in the concerts of the Symphony Orchestra. Speaking broadly, the thing has been done to satisfaction only when the chorus was an auxiliary tone force. To a good outcome a full choir of men and women has been used in performances of Beethoven's ninth symphony; also a choir of men in the finale of Liszt's "Faust" symphony, and a choir of women in the Little symphonic episode, "Sirens," of Debussy. Such experiments as have been made with the chorus taking the leading place, and with the orchestra fulfilling a mere accompanying function, have not been particularly successful.

The Symphony Orchestra, a delicately articulated pliancy, put together in the expensive toshops of Europe, goes best when left to itself. As sure as it is tied for any length of time to a rough lack-knife contrivance that somebody has whittled out in odd moments of leisure, it breaks down. Nevertheless, with certain accommodations tactfully made, the imported and domestic mechanisms will coordinate. On Sunday afternoon, for instance, the product of Vienna and Paris conservatory tradition which Dr. Muck directs and the product of New England singing school tradition which Dr. Davidson of Harvard University has in hand, worked splendidly together for a few minutes. The Symphony Orchestra found in the group of college singers a chorus with which, long enough at least for a performance of the Brahms "Song of

Destiny," it could work on equal interpretative terms.

The unifying element in the case was Dr. Muck's masterful style of conducting. There was a music lesson in that which every conductor of a choral society for 300 miles around could well have availed himself of. Choral conductors as a rule think that they have achieved all that is necessary if they make their men and women sing. So thinking, they get along very well until they emerge from strictly choral rehearsal. Just as soon as they try to fit choral singing to orchestral playing, they find that to make people sing is less than to make people sing. Having no firm knowledge of the technique of orchestral directing, they get but a haphazard compound of instrumental and vocal sound. They have to trust to the composer's writing for a good outcome. They have but partial control of the situation themselves. Dr. Muck, however, as master of style in conducting, could make the interpretation of the "Song of Destiny" an orchestral and vocal unit. He could maintain a desirable balance between players and singers, and he could even give, here and there, the illusion of balance of voices in a chorus which had inherently a poor equalization of soprano, contralto, tenor and bass tone.

The Harvard men and Radcliffe women, performing the motet of the Bach school, "I Wrestle and Pray," with Dr. Davidson conducting, showed the quality of their academic enthusiasm. No ordinary group of singers would have the patience to study a piece which contains, like this one, little reward but vocal drill. The motet is a contrapuntal curiosity, hardly anything else; and is not to be thought of, on the score of inspiration, with the B minor mass and the Passion cantatas.

The choral experiment seemed on the whole to win the favor of the large audience. If there were any hearers who were in doubt about the value of the vocal numbers, they could do nothing but give their heartiest approval to the Wagner orchestral selections, which were presented with all possible authority and brilliance.

GARDEN EXPERTS OF BOSTON ARE TO GIVE LECTURE

Garden experts of the city of Boston are to lecture tonight in the Municipal Building at Upham's Corner on "How to Make Back Yards Pay." Luke J. Doogue, Martin Finaghty and others employed at the city greenhouses on Massachusetts Avenue will show the people just how to make gardens in their back yards. John Farquhar will preside and the advice and remarks of the professional gardeners will be supplemented by addresses from others skilled in the work.

Mayor Curley has directed that a series of practical talks on gardening in the back yards be given by men who understand the business in the municipal buildings in Boston. The effort will be made to show the people just what to do under conditions found commonly in back yards. They will be told how to prepare the soil and what to plant, how to plant and when to plant.

Back yard gardening is an art almost forgotten in Boston, Mayor Curley has said. He recalls the days when people turned over the soil in their back yards, if there was any room at all, and planted vegetables which helped them to be in a measure independent of the huckster in the summer.

HIGH SCHOOL BOYS TO HELP FARMERS

OTTAWA, Ont.—The Provincial Organization of Resources Committee has held several meetings in Toronto recently, considering the labor problem as affecting the Ontario farmers, and how the present shortage can be met. Officers of the Provincial Government have been sent to the United States to endeavor to secure farm help there, but it is admitted that the supply from this source will be limited, being governed by the wages paid. The organization, says the Citizen, has great hopes of rendering effective assistance to the farmers of the Province through the campaign among high school boys.

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THE NEIGHBORHOOD

The Walnut Associates of Hale House have decided to hold weekly forum meetings at Parker Memorial beginning next Sunday. On Wednesday the Hale House Council will meet to hear reports on the gymnasium fund and the girls' camp, and to discuss what the boys and girls of the house can do to help in case of war. The board of directors will meet Thursday.

At the closing meeting of the Young People's Forum of the Frances E. Willard Settlement, last Friday night, music was furnished by Harvard students, and an illustrated lecture given on "Child Labor." On Saturday evening the young people of the settlement met to discuss plans for participation in the coming presentation of "Caliban of the Yellow Sands."

Robert Gould Shaw House is planning to give a program at Ruggles Street Neighborhood House, April 13, comprising music by the orchestra and choral class, and readings from the poems of Paul Lawrence Dunbar. Last week, at the same house, two plays were presented for the neighborhood: "Spreading the News," by members of Cottage Place Neighborhood House, and "The Land of Heart's Desire," by members of Ruggles Street Neighborhood House. Plans are being made by these settlements for participation in Baby Week, which opens April 15.

The Lend-a-Hand Club of Allston will give the play, "Mr. Pratt," in the Elizabeth Peabody House Theater, Wednesday evening.

This afternoon the Girls Federation of South Bay Union meets to make plans for cooperation with the Red Cross. On Thursday evening the volunteer workers of South End House, together with those of the other Boston settlements, will be entertained at dinner at Phillips Brooks House, Harvard University.

A special sale of pictures by Jessie Willcox Smith will be held at the Copley Gallery, this week, for the benefit of the day nurseries of Cottage Place Neighborhood House and North Bennett Street Industrial School.

The house orchestra of Jamaica Plain Neighborhood House has its first rehearsal tonight, and the Mothers Club will get together for a business meeting.

Under the direction of Jacques Hoffman, the Peoples Orchestra of Boston Music School Settlement will give a concert at Jordan Hall, Tuesday evening, April 24. The soloists will be Miss Marion Verry, coloratura soprano, and Harrison Potter, pianist.

FREEMEN'S FORUM
George Fred Williams of Dedham and Frank W. Grinnell of Boston took the affirmative and negative sides, respectively, of the initiative and referendum question at the weekly gathering of the Freeman's Forum in Wesleyan Hall yesterday.

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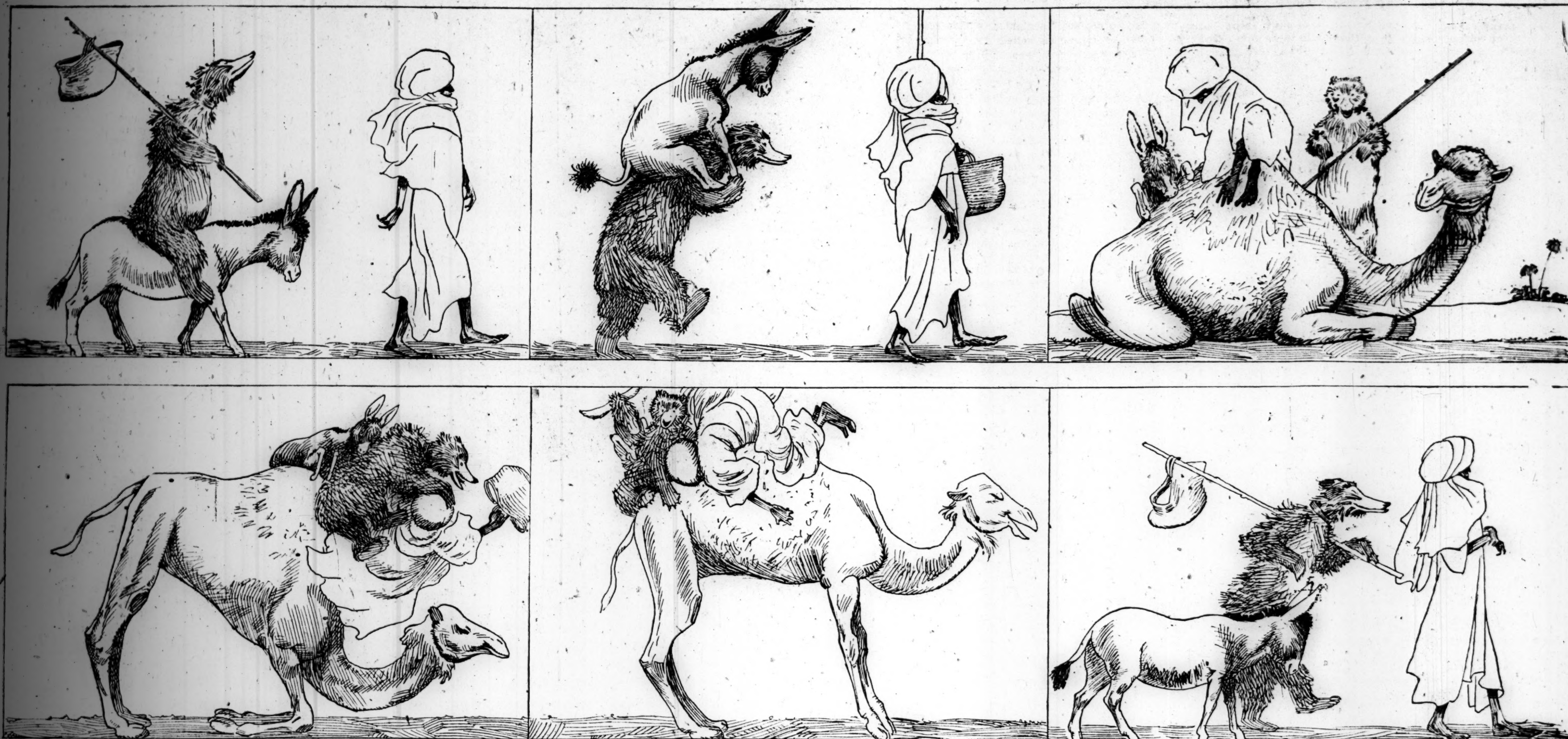
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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Illustrating the Need of Growing Accustomed to the Way a Camel Gets Up



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

By and by the little dark man dismounted. "It is your turn to ride now," said he to the bear. The bear climbed up on the donkey's back and they went on. But, after a while, the little dark man told the donkey that it was his turn to ride. Then the bear took the donkey up, pig a back fashion, and the procession moved on again. By and by the bear began to think it was his turn to ride. He told the little dark man so, but the

donkey seemed to think his turn wasn't finished yet and clung to the bear's back, protesting. Just then a kindly camel came strolling by and stopped to hear what the discussion was about. "Oh, it's only a matter of which one shall ride," said the kindly camel. "I will take you all on. There's room enough on my back for the three of you."

"But how shall we get on?" asked the bear, gazing in perplexity upward at the peak of the camel's hump. In reply, the camel neatly folded his legs under him and lay down. The bear and the donkey were quite delighted at this and scrambled up on the camel's back. The little dark man was pleased, too, and stood in front of the camel and delivered a little oration, showing his appreciation of the kind, camel's act. Then he climbed aboard and the camel got up.

Riding a camel is easy, so long as the camel is lying down. Getting up would be all right, too, if the camel would only get up all at once. But he doesn't. He gets up all at twice. If there is in this world one thing more than another, which it is necessary to become accustomed to, it is the way a camel gets up. When his passengers were all nicely settled, the camel looked back over his shoulder.

"Are you ready?" said the camel. "We are," said the little dark man. "Get set," said the camel. "Go," said the little dark man. Then the after deck of the camel rose straight up and the little dark man, the bear and the donkey shot forward and would have fallen overboard. But, instead of falling off, they were neatly caught in the crook of the camel's neck as the front part of him got up, and were tossed back to

the rear again. There were not seats there for all of them, but they were all mixed up together and were not looking for seats, anyway. "Thank you, I prefer to walk," said the little dark man, as he picked himself up after sliding to the ground so much as a baseball player slides to first. The bear also alighted and picked himself up just in time to dodge the sudden arrival of the donkey. It was undignified for the

donkey, somewhat undignified for the bear and very undignified for the little dark man. The camel looked around and apologized as best he could. "It's the only way I have of getting up," said he. "And getting up, you know, is unavoidable if one wishes to arrive anywhere." "It is your turn to ride," said the donkey to the bear. "After you," said the bear.

Prascovia's Journey

In the olden times, which happily are now ended, unfortunate Russians who had offended the authorities were sent into exile in far Siberia. Over a century ago, then, a certain Captain Laponoff was taken to a tiny Siberian village, surrounded only by dark forests of firs, by snowdrifts and by howling wolves; and with the captain went his wife and their little daughter, whose name was Prascovia. They lived in a poor cottage which had only three rooms, and they were given scarcely enough money to live on, but Prascovia was just as happy as she would have been back in one of the fine cities of Russia where her parents had been accustomed to better living. The little girl could not remember any other home than this Siberian one, and she contentedly swept out the cottage and made black bread; in the summer she helped in the fields, bringing home bundles of wheat and rye for the use of the family.

But, as Prascovia grew a little older, she noticed that neither her father nor her mother were as happy as she. When she asked them what was wrong, they sighed and spoke of their former home in Russia—a land where the sun shone brightly, where the snows sometimes gave place to gay flowers—where there were beautiful palaces to live in, many people to talk with, music and laughter to hear. "You have never seen your father smile, have you, Prascovia?" asked her mother one day. And the little girl knew that she never had. She thought and thought about her father and about the Emperor who had sent him away from his home for many years. At last, she went to her mother and said: "I am going to the Emperor to ask him to let my father return to his home. I am sure that he will listen to me."

"But you couldn't reach the Emperor," gasped her mother in great surprise. "He lives hundreds of miles away, beyond the forests and the snowy plains, across great rivers and lonely moors. You never could take the journey alone. Give up all thought of it."

Although her father forbade it also, Prascovia still held to her plan, feeling sure that in due time she could carry it through. For three years longer she worked on happily, living in the little Siberian hut; but, at last, when she had grown to be a tall young girl, she resolved to start on her journey to the Emperor. And she pleaded so long and so earnestly that she was allowed to go that, at last, her parents were forced to consent. So she packed up her few belongings, hung the bag in which were her clothes and some food over her shoulder, and said good-bye to her family. Clutching the passport which had been obtained for her from the authorities with great difficulty and delay, she set out. She at

first made her way from tiny village to tiny village, and the kind peasants along the way took her in, giving her food and shelter for the night. But then she came to districts where the villages were fewer and where there were vast stretches of snow-covered plains; the roads, too, were snowed under and difficult to follow.

All that winter Prascovia met with many troubles and adventures, but now and then she was encouraged by the kindness of some peasants at whose hut she stayed the night, and always she had courage to go on. When, in the middle of the winter season, she was forced to delay her journey until better weather came, a good-hearted woman took her in and made her comfortable for a long time in her own home. Before summer had really set in, she started on again towards her goal, so impatient was she. At last she reached Petrograd, a whole year and a half after she had said good-bye to her father and mother, back in distant Siberia.

But, even after she had reached the big and beautiful city, Prascovia's difficulties were not at an end. She did not know how to reach the Emperor. For days she stood upon the steps which led to the Senate house, holding out a petition; but no one noticed her, unless it were to toss her a coin as though she were a beggar.

Finally, a fine lady who knew people at court heard about the little girl who had made such a long journey in the hope of seeing the Emperor; and this kind lady took Prascovia to see the Empress. The beautiful Empress, when she had heard Prascovia's story of her father and mother who wanted so much to return to their home and their friends, kissed Prascovia, gave her a purse filled with gold coins, and promised to speak to the Emperor about Prascovia's father and his plight. Only two days later, Prascovia heard that her father was free to return to Russia, and her joy was so great that she would not rest until she had herself thanked the Emperor for what he had done.

There was still a long while to wait before her father and mother could arrive from Siberia, but, when Prascovia at last saw her father smile, she was well repaid for the long journey she had made.

(Rewritten from the Book of Golden Deeds, by Charlotte Young.)

In April

The poplar drops beside the way its tasselled plumes of silver-gray; The chestnut pouts its great brown buds Impatient for the laggard May.

The honeysuckles lace the wall. The hyacinths grow fair and tall; And mellow sun and pleasant wind And odorous bees are over all.

—Elizabeth Akers.

A Famous April Pilgrimage

The well-kept, open, smooth roads of England presented a widely different appearance long centuries ago when Richard II was King. Often they were little more than deep, muddy lanes, into the mire of which travelers in the springtime of the year would sink deep. Yet these roads were much frequented by travelers of many sorts, travelers who would look to us picturesque enough to belong in a play. Just imagine yourself journeying along one of these Fourteenth Century roads. As you plodded along the side of the road, picking your way carefully among the stones, you would likely be passed by a knight on horseback, and perhaps this great personage in his shining armor would be followed by a humble man, also on horseback, his squire. Perhaps they were starting forth to take part in a tournament, perhaps they were merely in search of adventure, or perhaps they were out to help women or children who were in trouble or to take the part of the weaker man in a quarrel, as did the knights of King Arthur's court. Then, when you had journeyed along for a distance, there would sound a great clattering and jingling and shouting around a bend in the road; when you had rounded the corner, you would see coming toward you a great troop of horses and riders, both gayly trapped out in silks and velvets and bells. There might even be ladies, riding horseback, too, and many men and attendants in armor, for this would be the train of an important lord. There would be foot travelers, too—now and then a monk or a friar, in his brown gown, tramp-ling silently along; or a gay wandering minstrel with his bright tatters and his musical instrument. The noisy troop of jugglers would be on their way to give an entertainment at the neighboring castle, and the peddler, with his heavy pack, would be to sell many of his wares there. And all these, travelers seemed good friends, for people in those days were much gayer and more outspoken. They would willingly do another stranger a service, gladly would they journey by a longer route for the sake of another's company.

In these old days it was the custom for people to go on pilgrimages to the great and beautiful cathedrals of England and of the Continent, and the favorite season for making these journeys was the spring. Then the country looked its loveliest; all the land was fresh and green, birds sang, flowers were springing up, and the west winds blew cool and sweet. Particularly in the English county of Kent would one have met with parties of pilgrims in the spring, for in Kent lay the cathedral of Canterbury. Of course, such pilgrimages made on horseback took many days of journeying; people did not like traveling alone, so they often

met together at an inn and set forth from there on their pilgrimage.

And so it was that Geoffrey Chaucer, the poet who wrote the "Canterbury Tales," decided to go on a pilgrimage to Canterbury in the pleasant month of April. On his way out of London, Chaucer stopped over night at the Tabard Inn, in Southwark, a common stopping place for travelers between London and Canterbury. Here people rested over night, or stopped for their dinner or to get themselves fresh horses, so the Tabard Inn was widely known among pilgrims. On the April night when Chaucer put up at the Tabard Inn, he found a number of other pilgrims gathered there, planning their journeys to Canterbury. For the journey was then a serious undertaking. Nowadays, when a brief railway journey carries us from London to Canterbury, it is difficult to realize that, for the people of the Fourteenth Century, the journey was a matter of long days of riding. The roads were ordinarily so bad that people were content with riding 20 or so miles a day; though a man in a hurry, provided the roads were not too bad and he had a good mount, might perhaps make twice that distance in a day.

In addition to Chaucer and the Host there were about 30 others staying at the Tabard Inn, and these persons represented different types and professions then in England. There was the Knight, attended by his son, the young Squire, and the Yeoman, or forerunner, who attended upon them both; there were the Monk and the Friar, who represented the Church; there were the Clerk of Oxford, the Man of Law, the Franklin, the Merchant, with his Flemish beaver hat; and there were the Haberdasher, the Carpenter, the Weaver, the Dyer, the Cook and the Shipman, and many others. Nor were the women lacking, for there was the Prioress, who was attended by a Nun and three Priests; and there was the Good-wife from Bath; but, of course, fewer women than men went on pilgrimages in those days of hard travel.

As they were all talking together at the inn, on that night of Tuesday, the 16th of April, in the year 1387, and planning to make their journey in company, they listened to a plan, offered by their Host of the Inn, whereby they might make the long hours in the saddle pass more quickly. It was the Host's idea that each traveler should tell a story, as they jogged along—each one story on the way down to Canterbury and another story on the return trip; and, when the party had again reached the Tabard Inn, on their way back to London, the stories were to be judged as to which person had told the best tale. Every one agreed to this splendid plan for their entertainment, and they welcomed their Host who said that he would go with them on their pilgrim-

age and be their guide. So contentedly they retired for the night, ready to set out the following bright spring morning for the cathedral at Canterbury. And the stories which were told on the way there and back are those which Geoffrey Chaucer has set down for us in his "Canterbury Tales."

Homeward Bound

Head the ship for England!
Shake out every sail!
Blithe leap the billows,
Merry sings the gale.
Captain, work the reckoning;
How many knots a day?
Round the world and home again,
That's the sailor's way!

We've traded with the Yankees,
Brazilians and Chinese;
We've laughed with dusky beauties
In shade of tall palm-trees;
Across the line and Gulf-Stream—
Round by Table Bay—
Everywhere and home again,
That's the sailor's way!

Nightly stands the North Star
Higher on our bow;
Straight we run for England;
Our thoughts are in it now.
Jolly times with friends ashore,
When we've drawn our pay!
All about and home again,
That's the sailor's way!

—William Allingham.

The Gordian Knot

As the old legend goes, the father of Greek King Midas, once King of Phrygia, was originally a poor peasant. The people of Phrygia being much disturbed, an oracle had informed them that a wagon would bring them a King, who would put an end to all their troubles. Not long after this saying, Gordius (Midas' father) suddenly arrived in the midst of an assembly of the people, riding in his wagon. At once, to the great surprise of Gordius, they made him King. In his gratitude, Gordius dedicated the wagon to the god Zeus, and it was placed in the acropolis at Gordium. The pole of the wagon was tied to the yoke by a knot of bark, and a second oracle declared that whoever untied that knot should reign over all Asia. It was Alexander who untied the knot with his sword, thus assuming himself to be the man referred to by the oracle.

Aspiring Thoughts

As a ray of light in the darkness,
As a lamp unto our feet,
As the winds that sweep the mountains,
As rain to the corn and wheat,
As a father who lifts his fallen child,
As the flowers look to the sun,
As the eagle, teaching her young to fly,
Is God—to everyone.

—Written by a child.

Audubon, the Bird Man

Probably John James Audubon knew as much about birds as did ever any man, and his interest in them began when he was quite small and owned a pet parrot. The boy's father was an officer in the French Army, and, although little John Audubon was born in Louisiana, he spent many years in the south of France. He never liked school very well, though he loved drawing and music and dancing and would go to any trouble to perfect himself in them. But, by and by, there was something which he liked even better than music and dancing, and that was birds. The more he watched them, listened to them, and studied their habits, the more interested in them he became. After a while he cared about little else than roaming about through the woods. His mother, who liked these outdoor things as well almost as her son, would pack up the boy's luncheon for him in a basket, and off he would start for a whole day in the open, always carrying with him a second basket in which to bring home curiosities of flowers, stones or anything else which took his fancy. Later, when Audubon was a young man, the family returned to the United States, where John James was put in charge of a large farm near Philadelphia. Life on this farm he found most enjoyable, for there he could have horses and dogs and water fowl—whatever creatures he especially wanted to study at the time. But all this while Audubon cared for nothing so much as observing the ways of the birds, and making careful sketches of them.

But Audubon must have been a strangely contradictory young person, for with his great love of animals and the big, rough out-of-doors, he had a liking for fine clothes; we read of him dashing about the countryside on horseback, dressed in satin breeches, silk stockings and exquisite ruffled shirts which he had made for him in France. His liking for fine things did not reach as far as his home, however, for he turned the lower floor of the house into a sort of museum. Here he trained his pet animals, kept his specimens of various sorts, and had the walls hung around with life-sized paintings of birds. When he was married and went to live in Kentucky, his young wife was at first quite distracted by all of Audubon's treasures, which he insisted upon having in the most conspicuous part of the house; but she became used to her husband's ways, and she realized that he knew a very great deal about birds. So she was patient with him in his careless ways, and at one time she herself undertook to earn the money for the family, so that Audubon might continue his studies uninterrupted. We read that Lucy would say to him, "You

are a genius, for you know more about birds than anyone else. I will earn money while you study; all you need is time to finish your study and your sketches in order to astonish the world with what you know."

Not all of Audubon's friends were so patient, however, for he surely did do strange things. When he was in pursuit of a certain bird, for instance, he would forget everything else. Once, when he was returning to his home after a business trip to the neighboring city, his valuable purchases loaded upon the pack horses, he heard the note of a certain song bird; promptly he forgot all about the horses and their load, strayed off the road in search of the birds, and, consequently, had to seek far and wide before he could find his horses again. Then, again, there is a story that Audubon (who must have been thinking about some particular bird at the time—and thinking hard) once mailed a letter in which he enclosed eight thousand dollars, and even forgot to seal it. However, these were not the things that counted most; the great thing for Audubon was his study of the birds. You will notice, if you think over all the best people whom you know, that the ones who have accomplished the most good are those who have given up all else for the one work in which they are most interested.

Now it was most fortunate that Lucy was patient with him, for Audubon was making his famous book about birds. He drew the most careful, accurate sketches of all the birds he knew, putting in the colors exactly as he had observed them; then, after long months of this work, Audubon had these pictures bound together into four great volumes. Each one of these books cost a thousand dollars. There were only 75 or 80 sets of these bird books published, but you may see one at the Public Library at Boston and one at the main library in New York City. You will have to ask some one to lift these volumes for you, because it takes two men to place one of them upon a rack, where visitors may look at it. In all the four books there are more than a thousand different kinds of birds pictured; if you wish to study birds, you can hardly do better than refer to these great volumes of Audubon's. In these days, when so many people are interested in birds, in feeding them in winter, and putting up houses for them, there is much reason to feel grateful to Audubon, who has given us so much information about the birds.

Bunker Hill Monument

The corner stone of Bunker Hill Monument was laid in 1825, by the Marquis de Lafayette, and Daniel Webster delivered one of the splendid orations of the day. When the monument was dedicated in 1842, Daniel Webster was again present and gave another oration.

THE HOME FORUM

"A Very Present Help"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IT IS no exaggeration to say that the majority of human beings do not believe that God is "a very present help in trouble." They have the conviction that God is strangely aloof from the affairs of men, beholding their struggles from afar, condescending to interfere only on rare occasions, and even then, perhaps, to precipitate some catastrophe or other. They will admit that the Most High is capable of "miraculous intervention"; in which case, however, He must upset His own laws to produce the effect of the restoration of harmony! Strange views men have held and continue to hold of God; and because their strange views are false views God continues to be to them a God afar off and certainly not "a very present help in trouble."

Now revealed religion does not doubt that the Supreme Being is present to help mankind. If one but glances through the Bible, not only does one see that the firmest assurances of this are there expressed, but instances many in number are recorded where deliverance, succor and healing are attributed to the presence and power of God. Take the history of the children of Israel for example. Can one doubt that Moses was inspired to act as their deliverer from the bondage of the land of Egypt? Could he have led them through all the tortuous journey of the wilderness, during which the multitude were fed with manna, except with the aid of divine Providence? The secret of Moses' strength lay in his understanding of God; the secret of his wisdom and his power to direct and guide lay in his knowledge that God was the "I AM," the Supreme Ruler, and that all so-called worldly conditions were subject to Him. Whatever Hebrew wrote the first verse of the forty-sixth Psalm was gifted with the faith of Moses and uttered the understanding of his faithful heart: "God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble."

The writers of the Psalm did not

know so much about God as men may know in these days. God's nature has been revealed gradually. In matters of religion as in matters of so-called material knowledge there has been an evolution from small beginnings. The world worked gradually up to the revelation of God given by Christ Jesus. His great revelation and the significance of it was understood by comparatively few in his day or in the succeeding years. And yet the marvelous nature of it remains. During those three years of active work we find the Prophet of Nazareth demonstrating continually that God is a present help. He healed disease with a word. He fed the famishing multitudes when the means at his disposal seemed quite inadequate. He walked on the water and stilled the sea in storm. Jesus the Christ actually raised into activity of life again those who had fallen asleep in death. The great Ambassador of God understood clearly and scientifically the divine nature; and he did all these things, and more, to prove to mankind that what he taught them about God, the Father, was true. The early followers of the Master were able to repeat many of his words of healing, because they had understood the truths about God which he taught.

Now Christian Science has furnished the Key to the Scriptures. Christian Science has swept away the incrustations of dogma and false doctrine which had gathered round the truth about God as given in the New Testament. It has taken men back to the bedrock of Christianity, to the absolute truth; and the absolute truth reveals the Science through which God operates as the helper of mankind. On pages 142-143 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy writes: "Truth is God's remedy for error of every kind, and Truth destroys only what is untrue." The statement cannot be disputed even in considering relative affairs. If some one is entertaining an erroneous opinion, the truth alone can correct him. The method is recognized as the simplest of educative

processes. A child or a man gets rid of erroneous beliefs by knowing the truth about those things on which they have been misinformed. It is exactly the same with spiritual truth. A knowledge of it displaces the false belief which may have been holding sway in the human consciousness.

Christian Science, then, teaches the allness of God as Mind. Mrs. Eddy discerned that this implies the unreality of matter, and so she was led to her discovery of the helping and healing power of Truth. Why do men require help? Is it not because they believe themselves to be suffering from what they esteem to be material law? Every sorrow, ache, or pain experienced by human beings originates in and is sustained by their beliefs that matter is real and that they are subject to laws of matter. Christian Science teaches that what they actually require to be delivered from are these beliefs; it cannot be from aught that is of God; and, as God is All-in-all, it cannot be from anything that really exists. In other words, men need help from the false beliefs of the so-called human consciousness; and, as has been said, these false beliefs are destroyed by Truth.

Mrs. Eddy has written: "Rise in the strength of Spirit to resist all that is unlike good. God has made man capable of this, and nothing can vitiate the ability and power divinely bestowed on man." (Science and Health, p. 393.) God is All-in-all. God's presence is therefore the only real presence. God is Spirit and God is good. In times of trouble, even when material sense would seem to overwhelm, help is always available through spiritual understanding. The shadows of so-called matter must be seen to be shadows and nothing more; the ghosts of fear must be recognized as hallucinations of the human mind and nothing more; the pains and pleasures of physical sensation must be acknowledged to be the dreams of material belief and not the truths of being. And such denial is possible in the ratio of a man's spiritual understanding. Thought must abide in the absolute truth; thought must dwell on the facts of God's true nature in order to insure to mankind the help which it is their prerogative to seek and their right to obtain. Christian Science acknowledges the truth of that verse from Isaiah which runs: "But they that wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength; they shall mount up with wings as eagles; they shall not run, and not be weary; and they shall walk, and not faint." And Christian Science instructs whoever will be instructed in the spiritual understanding which can cause these things to come to pass.

He That Overcometh

Nay, truly, learned men have learnedly thought, that where once reason hath so much overmastered passion as that the mind hath a free desire to do well, the inward light each mind hath itself is as good as a philosopher's book.—Sir Philip Sidney.

The Pastellist of Saint-Quentin

"In the Eighteenth Century before La Tour there were portrait painters who are not to be disregarded: Tournaïeres, an excellent physiognomist; Bell, to whom we owe the charming portrait at Versailles of the Infanta betrothed to Louis XV; Rigaud and Largillière, and an artist inferior to them, Vivien; Nattier, who was popular with ladies; the beautiful as well as the ugly flocked to him knowing that they would be well treated; Tocqué, who painted the delicate portrait of Marie, wife of Louis XV, in the Louvre. But the pastellist of Saint-Quentin is incontestably the most marvelous representative of the art of portrait painting in France," Casimir Strzyński writes in "The National History of France: The Eighteenth Century," which is translated from the French by H. N. Dickinson. "Not that he knew how to compose, but he had a better gift, for he could give to a face something intangible, expressive of life, brilliance and truth. We must go to his native town and study his sketches—simple heads drawn from models—to see how beautifully a face may be reproduced, not only in its physical but in its moral aspects."

"La Tour said himself: 'My models think that I catch only the features of their faces, but I search into the depths of their hearts without their knowing it. And I take the whole of them away with me.' These sketches, most of them anonymous, which are kept in the silent provincial sanctuary, were used by the artist to enable him to repaint at leisure an elaborate portrait, which was not always equal to the first eager record, set down in an hour or two. At Dijon there is to be seen a head of the artist painted by himself, in which perhaps all the qualities of his talent are displayed, and a very beautiful sketch of Joseph Vernet. To obtain an insight into the art of the pastellist these sketches should first be studied. It is then easier to appreciate the finished works which are to be seen in the Louvre and some of the museums of the large towns of France."

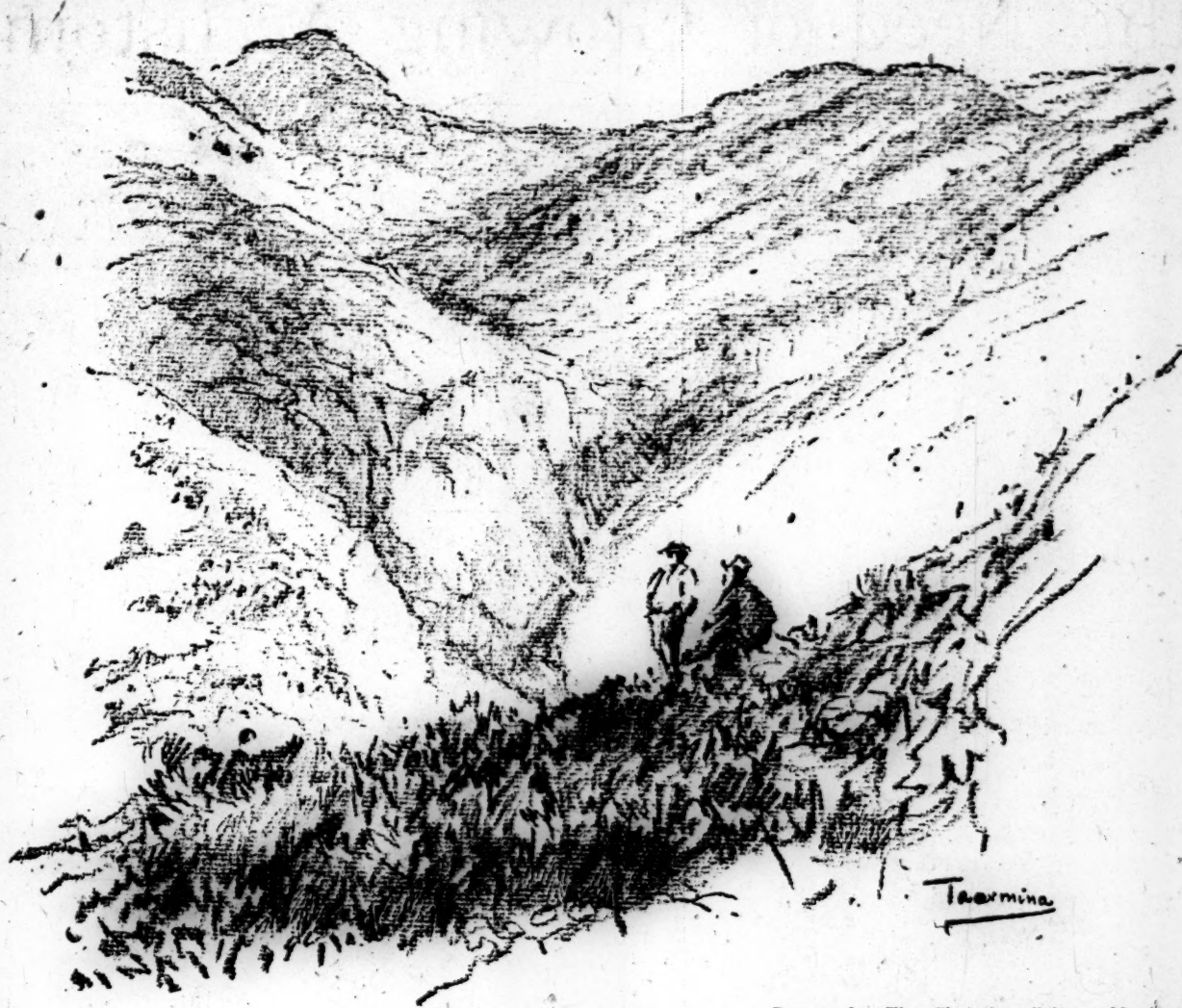
"La Tour's character was as individual as his art. He was frank like his pastels. He sent a message to the Marquise de Pompadour when she asked him to come to Versailles, saying, 'Tell Madame that I do not paint in a town.' However, he consented to go to her on condition that no one should interrupt him. This was promised. When he arrived he unfasted

The United States Senate in 1835

"The American Senate is a most imposing assemblage," wrote Harriet Martineau, in 1835. "When I first entered it, I thought I never saw a finer set of heads than the forty-six before my eyes:—two only being absent, and the Union consisting of twenty-four states. Mr. Calhoun's countenance first fixed my attention; the splendid eye, the straight forehead, surmounted by a load of stiff, upright, dark hair; the stern brow; the inflexible mouth; it is one of the most remarkable heads in the country. Next to him sat his colleague, Mr. Preston, in singular contrast—stout in person, with a round, ruddy good-humored face, large blue eyes, and a wig, orange today, brown yesterday, and golden tomorrow. Near them sat Colonel Benton, a temporary people's man. Opposite sat the transcendent Webster, with his square forehead and cavernous

eyes; and behind him the homely Clay, with the face and figure of a farmer, but something of the air of a diviner. Near them sat Southard and Porter; the former astute and rapid in countenance and gesture; the latter mingling a boyish fun and lightness of manner and glance with the sobriety suitable to the judge and the senator. His keen eye takes in everything that passes; his extraordinary mouth, with its overhanging upper lip, has but to unfold into a smile to win laughter from the sourest official or demagogue. "Then there was the bright bonhomie of Ewing of Ohio, the most primitive looking of senators; and the benign religious gravity of Frelinghuysen; the gentlemanly air of Buchanan; the shrewdness of Poindexter; the somewhat melancholy simplicity of Silabee, all these and many others were striking; and for nothing more than their total unlikeness to each

other. No English person who has not traveled over half the world, can form an idea of such differences among men forming one assembly for the same purpose, and speaking the same language. Some were descended from Dutch farmers, some from French Huguenots, some from Scotch Puritans, some from English cavaliers, some from Irish chieftains. They were brought together out of law courts, sugar fields, merchants' stores, mountain farms, forests and prairies. The stamp of originality was impressed on every one, and inspired a deep involuntary respect. I have seen no assembly of chosen men and no company of the high-born, invested with the antique dignities of an antique realm, half so imposing to the imagination as this collection of stout-souled, full-grown, original men, brought together on the ground of their supposed sufficiency, to work out the will of their constituencies."



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Among the Mountains Near Taormina, Sicily

The name Taormina usually calls up a picture of the beautiful ruins of the Greek theater, and, showing through its broken columns, a sweep of blue bay surmounted by the majestic cone of Mt. Etna. It is for the sake of its antiquities and for what has been considered one of the most beautiful situations in the world that most people visit this small Sicilian town, perched on its mountain ledge above the sea.

But to those who have time to linger there is much else, and to those fond of walking the surrounding mountains offer many delightful excursions. Always there is a little path—road it cannot be called—steep and rough, but what charming pictures it reveals as it zigzags down into the valleys and climbs laboriously up the slopes. Perhaps an almond orchard catches the eye, carpeted thickly with sweet-scented alyssum, among which flit and twitter a flock of goldfinches, or starred with mauve anemones. Or a lemon grove, where the sun striking on the graceful fruit and filtering through the glossy foliage seems to have scattered the ground beneath with the bright color of the fruit; a nearer view reveals a tapestry of oxalis, yellow as the lemons themselves, all splashed with sunshine and checkered with shade. Winding its way down now through a silvery olive orchard, now past a grove of toy-like tangerine oranges, the little path reaches the stream, probably not much of a stream in volume, but clear and bubbling as in all hill countries, and if within easy

reach of village or house there will certainly resound from its banks the sharp whack, smack, of the linen awashing, as it is pounded with sticks or slapped against stones, the Sicilian method of cleansing it, and the surrounding prickly pear shrubs will be holding on their convenient prickles the clothes ready to be dried.

Eventually, of course, the path will reach some village or group of houses, red-tiled, primitive, and picturesque, clinging to the hillside. Nothing could be more delightful than the villages of Mongiuffi and Gallo Doro. Perhaps a little trickle of water comes sparkling down from the hill between two houses; there is no channel for it, so it pushes its way gaily down the street, leaving only stepping-stones dry, till another irregularity of the surface sends it off again to its proper place down the hill slope. Nor has the little stream the street to itself, there are the fowls, and the great bristly-backed black hogs, and children running about. Inside there is not so very much to distinguish a peasant's

house in Sicily from a crofter's hut in Scotland. The light comes in through the open door, and years of smoke, curling about at will, have, as it were, paneled all with ebony. The blue length of cloth in the hand-loom by the door is no Highland tweed, but linen such as the picturesque native dress of the men is made of, the costume so often finished off with an orange-hued neckerchief, and goat-skin sandals laced to the knee over the white cloth which takes the place of stockings.

But not only the interior of the houses bears a resemblance to those of the North, the scenery also may sometimes do the same. There are days in early winter, when the gray mist steals about the barren mountain-tops, and the lower slopes glow rusty and golden with the dry bracken fronds; then, only the shrill tones of the goatherd's reed pipe, or the discovery of a clump of maidenhair fern sheltering in some corner, can dispel the illusion that this is some glen in Donegal or Argyll.

The Canadian Goose Goes Northward

"The supreme indifference of the Canada goose to the cities and other slight blemishes on the continent he noisily surveys in spring and fall makes his passage doubly impressive. Sometimes in the multitude of noises against which the sense of hearing fortifies itself he brings his aligned quack quite near before his advance is detected, but he holds the entranced gaze until he has vanished slowly into the clear sky or thin horizon clouds, while the ear is still strained for the faint, fading, yet penetrating resonance of inspiring calls," writes S. T. Wood in "Rambles of a Canadian Naturalist."

"These magnificent birds yield reluctantly to man's encroachment. They still make bold to assert their prior claim to the prairie sloughs where the plow is relentlessly encroaching. In the warm, sheltered mountain lakes of the Pacific slope they still take advantage of the free choice of location afforded by an equable climate. Beside the recently advanced prairie railway a newly arrived flock from the South will crane their glossy black necks and display their broad, white throat bands as the noisy locomotive charges past with its burden."

"One picture of a passing flock is indelibly impressed. They flew conveniently low over the tortuous hills, the leader holding his place at the head of the broad 'V' with nineteen aligned on his right and twenty-five on his left. There was a magnificent aspect of determination in those forty-five necks strained rigidly forward toward the new home in the remote north. Calls of encouragement were frequently sounded and answered, and near the leader the steady flapping was varied by an occasional change of position. They passed so low that every distended pinion could be distinctly seen. Their heavy bodies and sturdy wings rapidly grew less distinct, and soon blended into a dark, wavy line against the low, thin clouds above the horizon."

"The sun was still high and the atmosphere clear. Their calls did not seem to grow faint as rapidly as their outlines diminished. Soon in the concealing distance they faded and reappeared until they could not be distinguished from the shaded edges of the horizon clouds. As their calls still came back fancy followed them to the nests by the northern ponds, where they could guard and conceal their precocious broods . . . and where, with renewed strength they would respond again to the strong call of the land of perpetual summer."

"The King laughed heartily and told the artist to continue. "It is impossible for me to obey Your Majesty," answered this original, "I will return when Madame is alone." "He got up, took his wig and garters, and went grumbling into another room. He was heard to say several times: "I don't like to be interrupted. "Louis took a very witty revenge. La Tour, who was a politician and a philosopher at times, took the liberty of saying to the King: "Sire, we have no ships."

"You forget those of Vernet," replied the monarch. "Writing of Joseph Vernet, the author mentions that 'the series of the 'Porte de France,' which Vernet painted by command of Louis XV, are still in the Louvre."

"The Lark in April
The April sky sags low and drear,
The April winds blow cold. . . .
But the rook has built, and the song-birds quire,
And over the faded lea
The lark soars glorying, gyre on gyre,
And he is the bird for me!

For he sings as if from his watchman's height
He saw . . .
The far vales break into color and light
From the banners and arms of May.
—W. E. Henley.

Spiritual Intuitions

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The thoughts of God to man
Reveal that heavenly place,
Where love is found by all
And glows on every face.

O God, I cry to Thee
Beside the silent streams;
Send out Thy light and truth
Clear as the morning beams.

Thou one almighty Mind
Enfolding us for aye;
Our mortal darkness yields
To everlasting day.

Caravans

"Ten o'clock of a fine winter's morning, a month or so after my arrival in Bagdad, found me outside the Bab-ul-Muazzam with my caravan bound for the open road. Caravan!" exclaims Capt. T. C. Fowle, in his "Travels in the Middle East." "Let there not arise in your mind mistaken visions of a long line of swaying, shuffling camels. My caravan consisted of only three animals, and they were horses—ponies, to be quite accurate. One carried myself, one my servant Mohammed, perched high on layers of quilts—his bedding for the night—and one my goods and chattels for the journey. . . . Hussein, the youth in charge of the horses, brought up the rear, on foot."

"Starting from the Bab-ul-Muazzam, for all you can see to the contrary, you might be bound on some desert journey of months. In front stretches away the bare brown desert to the flat horizon, and it is only from the map that you know that what lies beyond is not desert again, but the mountains and hills of Kurdistan."

"Yet there was enough desert that fine January morning to dwarf my minute caravan into less than insignificance. Stamping its hoofs in the little courtyard of my house, boring its way blusteringly through the crowded bazaars, my caravan had seemed of importance and moment. But here in the midst of that vast circle of horizon we dwindled to five shadows, hurrying almost fearfully, as it were, over the sand in the midst of the encompassing solitude. For all animals it is the camel, and the camel alone, that fits into the desert. Other animals, like my ponies, scurry fustily across it, knowing they are out of their proper sphere—the land of grass and hills—and speeding to reach it once more. But the camel moves leisurely in his own kingdom, lounging away one after another of the long desert miles. No fear for him, no fuss, no slipping in the moving sand. Elsewhere incongruous. . . . he belongs to the desert and the desert to him."

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Voltaire and England

It would not . . . be too much to say that what the Italian was were to the Europe of the Renaissance, the intercourse between England and France initiated by this visit of Voltaire was to the world of the Revolution. Henceforth the barriers hitherto existing between the intellectual activity of England and France were removed, and a highroad was opened

along which streamed the forces which transformed the France of the old régime into the France of the Nineteenth Century. In less than seventy years afterwards that régime was in ashes, and not a torch fired the pyre which had not been lighted in England. To the receptive and plastic genius of Voltaire, which at once absorbed and assimilated all that had been achieved here in politics, in philosophy, in letters, . . . and which henceforth took the ply from its new masters and its new teachers, must be assigned the first place among these agencies. It was he who interpreted to Europe what had placed England in the van of progressive humanity;—her noble constitution, her enlightened philanthropy, and, above all, her realization of what in other countries was little more than the dream of enthusiasts,—the equality of every citizen in the eyes of the law, and the right of every citizen to think what he pleased and to speak what he thought. Among the inestimable blessings secured by the Revolution of 1688 were, in addition to those acts which transformed a despotic into a limited monarchy, the Toleration Act, which, however, guarded and grudging in what it actually conceded, was yet an emphatic expression of principles everywhere at work, the purification of the administration of justice, and the freedom of the press. It was just at the time when the effects of all this had made England present so striking a contrast, both politically and intellectually, to France and to the other great states of Europe, that Voltaire visited us. What he saw kindled in him not merely intellectual admiration, but the moral enthusiasm, as we need go no further than the noble dedication of "Zaïre" to see. It was here that he learnt to realize, what, in spite of abuses, constitutes the real dignity of man, here that he received his initiation in that large philanthropy, that enlightened tolerance, and those cosmopolitan sympathies and interests which ever afterwards distinguished him.—J. Churton Collins.

My Home Land

My land was the West Land; my home was on the hill.
I never think of my land, but it makes my heart to thrill;
I never smell a west wind that blows the golden skies
But old desires are in my feet and dreams are in my eyes.

My home crowned the high land; it had a stately grace;
I never think of my land but I see my mother's face;
I never smell the west wind that blows the silver ships
But old delight is in my heart and youth is on my lips.

My land was a high land; my home was near the skies.
I never think of my land but a light is in my eyes.
I never smell the west wind that blows the summer rain,
But I am at my mother's house, a little lad again. —Dana Burnett.

New Ways

Regard all new ways in the light of fresh experience for you; if you see any honey, gather it.—Charlotte Brontë.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., MONDAY, APRIL 2, 1917

EDITORIALS

The Burying of the Militant Hatchet

THE conversion of Mr. Asquith on the question of woman suffrage, or perhaps it would be more fair to say his adhesion to that movement, since he disclaims ever having been opposed to it in theory, but only having striven to retard it out of pure considerations of expediency, makes the passage of the Women's Franchise Bill for the United Kingdom a practical certainty.

Mr. Asquith's conversion has been brought about by the war; and when the various conversions which have been brought about by the war shall be gathered together, the sheaf will prove to be a fairly considerable one. The most important effect of the war is gradually being seen in the democratization of the world. When the war broke out, in the summer of 1914, it became perfectly clear to every inhabitant of a democratic country that it could only be carried to a successful issue on a democratic basis. The day had gone forever when, in those countries, at any rate, a king or a minister could throw the population into the firing line, like so many fagots into a fire. The pleasant habit of the Dukes of Hesse of hiring their subjects, to the highest bidder, to fight the battles of the world, died with the coming of the Eighteenth Century. But the method of conscription which still existed in all European countries, with the exception of the United Kingdom, practically forced the population into the armies of the world, with or without their consent. It became evident at once, therefore, to the great democratic countries, to France and to the United Kingdom, that it would be impossible for one to fight the war with a conscript army raised by compulsion, or for the other to do her share with a volunteer army which was not the expression of the nation's solemn resolve. Therefore, for the first time, perhaps, the countries of the world in the order of the strength of their democracy, realized that the war was going to be a people's war, as the Battle of Inkerman had been a soldiers' battle.

Curiously enough the leaders of democracy did not altogether realize this. One of the greatest democratic leaders in the United Kingdom deliberately expressed his opinion, to a representative of this paper, as late as the summer of the year 1916, that the war would end in riveting the chains of autocracy and capital more firmly than ever on the people of Europe; no matter who the winner. Today it is doubtful if that gentleman would repeat his prophecy. The tsardom has fallen with the crash of the brazen figure with the feet of clay, and its fall has shaken autocracy to its very foundations. The world which sees peace realized will be a very different world to the world which saw war declared, and in nothing will this change be half so visible as in the spirit of democracy.

Now the most remarkable way in which this change is going to be manifested is in the altered condition of the women of the world. A democracy in which the right to vote is confined to half the population, and that the male half, is really a bastard democracy, it is not the voice of Demos or the people which speaks, but the voice of the male Demos alone, and that is not the people. Nonetheless it has taken Armageddon to shake the foundations of the old mental régime, and the reverberations have been felt from Moscow to Westminster, and from Rome to Quebec. So far as the question of votes for women in the United Kingdom is concerned the "Earth-shaker" has done its work in a way which has been expressed by Mr. Asquith, with that admirable lucidity of which he is so well known a master. He had always maintained, he insisted, speaking, last Wednesday, in the House of Commons, that women must work out their own salvation, in other words that they must show that they were entitled to the vote, and, he added, they have worked it out very quickly during the war. "How," he asked, "could the kingdom have carried on the war without them? There is hardly a service which has contributed or is contributing to the maintenance of the national cause in which women have not been at least as active and at least as efficient as men, so that wherever people turn they could see women doing with zeal and success, and without any detriment to the prerogative of their sex, work which three years ago would have been regarded as falling exclusively within the province of men." Again and again, since the war began, that very statement has been made in the columns of this paper, so that it may justly be claimed that in Mr. Asquith the cause of women has "a Daniel come to judgment."

Mr. Asquith, perhaps somewhat naturally, went on to point out that one of the things which has made woman suffrage a possibility in the United Kingdom had been the cessation of the militancy campaign, since the war began. Now it is at least an open question whether without that campaign women would have been prepared to take the part they have in the war, a part which has so completely gained Mr. Asquith's approbation. But whether this is the case or not, there is one unpleasant and unquestionable fact, the existence of which cannot be denied. It is this, that the organization of society seems to make a campaign of violence, of some degree or another, a necessary prelude to every great social reform. There is not a word to be said in favor of the burning of hayricks, but it was the temper exhibited in the burning of hayricks which largely went to convince English statesmen that the reform of the male franchise could not be indefinitely postponed. There is nothing to be said in favor of landlord shooting and cattle maiming, but, horrible as it may seem, it was these things which created a situation which caused Mr. Gladstone to accept Home Rule as an inevitability. So there is nothing to be said in favor of the methods of the militant suffragist, but it took those methods to force the question, which had

for a previous half century, been a mere pious theory, into the front rank of political questions, in the early years of the present century.

Mr. Asquith then is satisfied, and so is Mrs. Pankhurst. And when Mr. Asquith and Mrs. Pankhurst are agreed on the subject, there is really very little more left to be said. Mrs. Pankhurst tells us that Mr. Lloyd George is already busy on a suffrage bill, and that she has no wish to renew the old strife. The victory has come after all, she says, as the effect of the women's war services to the country, and she is satisfied with that. Militancy is at an end, and the militant forces will disband, since Mrs. Pankhurst has decided to bury the hatchet.

A Subject to Be Remembered

NEITHER rumors of war nor war itself should be permitted to divert the attention of the people of the United States from the food question. If, through several years passed under peaceful conditions, the study and correction of faults and abuses in the production, distribution, and cost of foodstuffs have been deemed necessary to the welfare of the Nation, how much more necessary will intelligent and stringent measures, looking to the control of the food product, be to the country if it shall summon tens of thousands, perhaps hundreds of thousands, of workers from the soil to the colors; whilst, in addition to feeding the civil population, it must supply a great army and a great navy; and when, furthermore, it must assume, with other responsibilities, a large measure of the task of feeding the people, the armies, and the navies of some of the nations with whose cause it seems likely to cast its lot.

In the event of the United States entering the war, it will be just as essential to national safety that there shall be an adequate and steady supply of food as that there shall be an adequate and steady supply of munitions, and he who would tamper with the supply of munitions would be no more treacherous and no more dangerous an enemy of the country than he who, for private gain, in a time of national peril, would tamper with the supply of food.

Several of the nations now at war have been forced sooner or later to do what the United States has the opportunity of doing at the beginning, that is, of exercising a strict supervision over food production, distribution, and supply, and the United States will simply be exercising a precaution which experience has taught is wise, and finally unavoidable, when it shall undertake to regulate, in case the emergency that threatens shall actually arise, through its Agricultural Department, the area to be put under cultivation, the manner in which the crops shall be distributed and stored, and the maximum prices which the consumer, whether it be the Government or the people, shall be compelled to pay for foodstuffs.

It lies within the power as well as the ability of the Federal Government now, at the very beginning of spring, to determine, as far as human calculation can go, what the acreage planted shall be, what the character of the harvest shall be, what compensation the husbandman, the transportation company, the middleman, if there must be one, the packer, the miller, the baker, the general retailer, shall have in return for the labor, time and capital invested. Booms in food prices, food panics, artificial shortages, destruction of surplus crops, should be made impossible by a thoroughgoing system of Federal inspection. It is nonsense to say that the Nation cannot carry on this inspection successfully. It has only to issue a call for expert help, and the response to it, from every department of industry, will be as prompt as will be a call for volunteers for the Army and Navy in the event of war.

Whether there shall be war or peace, the food question should not be forced to the background and forgotten. If the experiences of last winter are not to be repeated, and perhaps magnified by reason of less prosperous times and lower wages, in winters to come, the system that runs food up to famine prices in one of the most fertile and fruitful countries in the world must be radically reformed.

The Constitutional Convention

A PRIMARY election will be held, in Massachusetts tomorrow for the choosing of delegates to the State Constitutional Convention, which is to assemble in June. Whether the work of the convention shall be such as to merit the approval of the thoughtful and prudent in the electorate, whether, in fact, this work shall appeal to the commendation or condemnation of a majority of the voters, will depend very largely, if not altogether, upon the manner in which the individual citizen performs his duty at the polls.

An ideal convention for the framing or revision of the organic law of a democratic State should be composed of the most intelligent representatives of classes and interests in that State. All elements and all individuals in the body politic are deeply, and may be vitally, concerned in the deliberations and actions of such a body, since its product, if ratified by the electorate, fixes, fundamentally, at once the scope and power of the Government and the liberties and limitations of the governed. The fitness of a candidate for a place in a constitutional convention cannot be defied with exactness, but it is well when the representations of the schools, of the law, of the trades, of property, of capital and labor, and of conservatism and radicalism, are equally balanced in such a convention.

What is needed most in the average constitutional convention is a fair representation in its deliberations of the democratic sentiment and plain common sense prevalent among the people for whom an expression of the organic law is being prepared. But it is essential in the highest degree that those chosen to propose, discuss, and vote upon provisions in the constitution of a State shall be men of recognized character and ability. The greatest care should be exercised by the voter in making his selections. Neither social nor party friends should be favored as such. The

entertaining speaker may be entirely unfit for the drudgery of constitution-making; the successful politician may lack the patience, concentration, and power of analysis demanded by line after line, sentence after sentence, and paragraph after paragraph, in the framing of the fundamental law.

It is a question, with many students of the subject, whether constitutions should be periodically rewritten, or revised through amendment. The latter process is the slower, of course, but slowness in constitution changing has seldom been regarded, save by the impetuously radical, as a serious disadvantage to the United States' political system. In Massachusetts, a rule adopted very generally by conventions held in other States, and found to be safe, namely, that of simply revising the existing document and making such additions to it as may be thought necessary, will probably prevail.

It is fortunate for that Commonwealth that it can furnish, as the lists of available men show, such an abundance of excellent material. The voter cannot complain that he is without opportunity of choice. The standing of most of the candidates to come before the primaries is well known, and there should be no excuse for making mistakes.

Least of all is there excuse for lethargy or indifference, on the part of the citizen, with regard to the composition of the convention. It is his duty to see to it that a body which is to be intrusted with framing the basic law of the Commonwealth, perhaps for generations to come, shall be one that reflects the collective patriotism, intelligence, learning, culture, liberality, progressiveness, business ability and common sense of the State.

Boxers and the Boxer Indemnity

THE Boxer indemnity is one of those things which the newspaper reader all over the world takes very much for granted. He has been accustomed to see articles, news items, and editorial comment upon it in his daily paper for fifteen years and more. He may not have made any study of it, or any inquiry as to how it came about; but from what he reads about it, plunging, every now and again, into the midst of things, he notes, with feelings of satisfaction or regret, or even of complete indifference, certain facts regarding its estate. He learns that the payments due to this country or that country are in arrears; that this country or that country is seriously contemplating the possibility of remitting a part or the whole of its share; that some part of it has been remitted; that the whole thing is fast coming to be regarded, in certain responsible quarters, as an anomaly, considering the changes that have, in recent times, taken place in China; and that the China on which this indemnity was imposed, as the due reward for the outrages of the Boxer rising of 1900, bears no resemblance, in status or intent, to the China of 1917, doing its best to put its own house in order, and succeeding quite creditably in achieving its purpose.

During the last few weeks the Boxer indemnity has, once again, found a place in the political sun. It was stated as being one of the inducements put forward to China by the Allies to break with Germany, that, if China would take such a course, the Allies' share of the Boxer indemnity would be remitted to her; whilst China's willingness to break with Germany was said to be considerably augmented by the fact that such a course would necessarily lead to her repudiation of her debt to Germany in this connection. After all, it is not difficult to understand that China would be glad to be well rid of the whole sorry business, for many other reasons besides the relief which it would afford her financially. The existence of the obligation, stretching on as it does to the year 1941, is a constant reminder of a condition which all that is best in China would be glad to forget, and to see the whole country well beyond.

The rise of the Boxer movement, now more than twenty years ago, had for its object nothing less than the extirpation of the foreigner, and the rehabilitation of China in all the dignity and splendor of that ancient isolation which she enjoyed before the coming of the "barbarian." When the prefect of Shantung, however, began to gather round him that curious crowd, inspired by motives, half-religious, half-political, which afterwards developed into a great movement, the rising was no doubt regarded as no more important than the many similar risings which had taken place, in different parts of China, during many years. But the I'he ch'uan, that is, "the righteous league of fists," or the Boxers, as the Europeans came to call them, had a way of persisting and growing worse all the time. The small flame of 1896 was fanned by many winds. It was a time when the foreigner was making himself specially aggressive in China, demands for concessions were becoming insistent, and a lamentable tendency was being displayed amongst the Powers to wrangle amongst themselves over Chinese property. The righteous league grew and prospered, and outrages on the lives and property of westerners became more frequent, until, at last, in 1900, when the country was ravaged by famine and the troubles at the Court at Peking had reached an acute stage, an antimissionary rising developed throughout the country. The Dowager Empress, who, all along, had given the movement her secret support, who had, indeed, with consummate statecraft, transformed what promised at one time to be a revolutionary movement into an anti-foreign movement, openly sided with the league. By her famous coup d'état of September 20, 1898, she had succeeded in making the young Emperor a virtual prisoner, had compelled him to restore the regency and put an end to the reforms which, at that time, were everywhere pending. The reactionary tide continued to rise steadily throughout the year 1899, and the murder of a missionary in Shantung, early in 1900, clearly indicated the direction in which matters were moving. Four months, from January to April, were consumed in negotiations, and meanwhile the righteous leagues, displaying banners with the device, "Exterminate the foreigners and save the dynasty," set out on a grand march through China, pillaging in all directions, destroying railways, and murdering missionaries and native Christians. On

the 20th of June, after many other outrages, the foreign legations at Peking were invested. The story of the two months' siege which they sustained, and of the relief which was ultimately brought by an allied force; of the siege of Peking, its capture, and the flight of the Court, is well known. As the result of the great settlement which ultimately followed, an indemnity of 450,000,000 taels was imposed on China, and payments were required to be completed within fifty years. It is this debt, the Boxer indemnity, which China is still paying.

Notes and Comments

GENERAL GEORGE W. GOETHALS, formerly chief engineer of the Panama Canal, has accepted the post of State Engineer of New Jersey, which carries a salary of from \$20,000 to \$25,000 a year. New Jersey is engaged in the construction of a highway system, to cost \$15,000,000, over which he will have supervision, but, in addition, the State is in need of expert experience and counsel in the construction of some costly tunnels and bridges, in planning a trans-State ship canal, and for water-front development. General Goethals' position, evidently, is to be no sinecure.

THE Ville de Paris has come out of this winter's ordeal with flying colors. The Paris Municipal Council alone, of all the municipalities, had the foresight to lay in its stock of coal in good time. M. Herriot mentioned the fact in the Chamber of Deputies the other day. "The great Paris assembly," he said, "has done more than its duty; its stock at the present time is proving inappreciably useful." This is nothing more than might have been expected with M. Andre Mithouard at the head of the Paris municipality.

A GREAT work was also done in providing Parisians with fuel by a private individual, M. Pierre Wolff. M. Wolff had stocked 500 tons of coal, and by means of two army drays he distributed sacks of coal from one end of Paris to the other. To get coal from him it was only necessary to show that you belonged to the art, literary or musical world, that in some line or other you were an artist, and, on the day following the application, M. Wolff's dray would stop at the "porte-cochère" and, whether you lived on the third or the fifth floor, the sack of coal was deposited at your door. The "Bon Feu," M. Wolff called his simple and rapid organization, and many a good fire was made by its means.

ONE Boston newspaper's course, in view of the request, by United States officials, not to make known the ports of arrival of ships, and of the editor's desire to publish the news, apparently is to print it in different ways, thus enabling the reader to take his choice. The paper referred to recently published, in the same edition, three accounts of the arrival of a steamship. One conspicuous item of four lines announced the arrival at an "Atlantic port" of a vessel from a "European port." The second, under a two-column head, on another page, and relating the experiences of certain passengers, definitely gave Boston as the port of arrival. The third, concerning immigrant passengers, named specifically two European ports of departure and one port of call.

THE consular report from Buenos Aires that there will probably be no scarcity of Argentine hides in the near future will be received as pleasant news. Prices of leather are very high, and the prospects are that they will go higher, but the shortage is mostly in the finer grades. The war has been wrongfully made an excuse for abnormal advances in rates for leather, as in the case of other commodities. A responsible Buenos Aires firm, for instance, denies that the "war countries" have made such demands on Argentine leather as to threaten exhaustion of the supply, and declares that there is in Argentina a sufficient stock of dry and wet hides to fill all United States orders.

ONE of the most interesting side issues of the war is the attitude taken by socialists. As a class, they were supposed to be opposed to war, but when the world conflict began their position was seen to be somewhat modified. In Parliament socialist majority groups voted war credits, and in belligerent countries socialists responded to the call of duty as readily as any other party. Now the announcement comes that Russia's new Minister of War is a socialist of the first rank. Surely the contention that socialists are necessarily opposed to war needs some modification.

THE custom of throwing the White House grounds open to the children of Washington on Easter Monday, for their annual "egg-rolling" and other games, is to be suspended this year because of the international situation. The children, however, will be given use of the grounds surrounding the Washington Monument, where the opportunities for frolic will be almost, but not quite, as many as on the terraces and sward of the presidential mansion.

THERE is no rose without its thorn. Take, as a modern illustration, the case of a prominent "bone-dry" prohibition worker, in a Western town of the United States, who is also the Police Court Justice of the community. So successful has been the "bone-dry" prohibition movement in the place that the Police Court has almost been put out of business, and the Police Court Judge, consequently, is practically without an occupation.

WHEN the anthracite coal mine operators in the United States agreed, in the spring of 1912, in settlement of a strike that had lasted seven weeks, to advance the wages of the 170,000 employees 5½ per cent, they followed this concession by imposing a tax of more than 25 per cent on coal consumers. It was estimated, in 1913, that the coal operators had made a profit of more than \$4,000,000 on the settlement. The Interstate Commerce Commission has now granted the railroads the right to increase the freight rate on bituminous coal from five to ten cents a ton. It will be worth while to see how much, in view of this increase, the bituminous coal operators will expect from the bituminous coal consumers.